BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1818. [NUMBER 1341.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Prices established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's Madeira WINES in this Month are as follow.

LONDON PARTICULAR per pipe, Rs. 775 or in Bottles. at Rs. 25 per dozen.

LONDON MARKET per pipe Rs. 727. or in Bottle at Rs. 24 per dozen.

The Wines in Bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & A. C.

BOMBAY,
W. & A. C. OFFICE,
4th May 1818.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract of a Letter from the Resident at Bushire dated the 9th ultimo.

"His Highness (the Imaum) has returned to Muscat, where he arrived on "the 30th ultimo and instantly ordered "two Ships to proceed and cruize off "Cape Rosalgate to protect the trade "coming from India. A Joasmee Batilla a few days previous pulled up in "a light breeze to the Country Ship Fyzilkarim and attempted to board her, "but were fortunately beat off and several of their men killed. It will therefore be necessary that the convoys in "future are seen safe clear off Cape "Rosalgate, before the Cruizer leaves "them.".

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7th MAY 1818.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, at the suit of JOHN LECKIE, JOHN ROBERT REID, and JAMES SINDRY.

AGAINST

WALTER CLELAND, of Bombay, Mariner,

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
In the Marine Yard.

ON Saturday, the 9th day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, the one quarter share, with the proportion of stores, of the good Ship called the

BOMBAY CASTLE,

the property of the said Defendant, and now lying in Bombay Harbour.

The Condition of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

G. W. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
25th APRIL 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY, next the 11th instant,
AT HIS HOUSE
IN MEADOW STREET,

THE Effects of a Gentleman deceased, consisting of Houshold Furniture, Plate &c. amongst which is a good Eight day Clock, self performing Harp, a handsame square Pianoforte &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock will be Sold a Buggy, Horse and Harness belonging to the same Estate.

Bombay 9th May 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

ON TUESDAY next the 12th instant will Sell by Public Auction at the Corner House of Hummum Street opposite Bickajee Merjee's some Butts and Hogsheads of Rejected Beer from Hodgson, some Europe Bottled Ale, French Claret, Madiera, Port Wine, a few Cases of Brandy, Fruit &c. &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock precesely.

Bombay 9th May 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, next, the 12th and 13th Instant,
SALES WILL BE HELD

AT LOUGHLIN'S Auction Rooms,

AS USUAL

And in addition to the Various articles already for Sale,

THE following will be disposed of on the above days—viz. about 100 Hogsheads of Hodgson's Pale Ale, 25 cases of Pipe cheese, and a few Casks of soda water in pint and half pint round Glass Bottles. The whole imported from England on the Ship Windsor Castle.

The sales to commence each day at 11 o'clock forenoon.

Bombay, 9th May 1818.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

ONE two poled Tent and two one poled Tents, which may be seen on the Esplanade near the Church Gate. For particulars enquire of M. Loughlin.

Bombay, 9th May 1818.

BUGGIES
FOR SALE.

BAXTER & CO. have for Sale an elegant Stuart's built BENGAL BUGGY, full bodied on C. Springs, made to particular order and expressly calculated for the Bombay roads.

ALSO

A strong Europe built BUGGY, on Grasshopper Springs, in excellent order.

Forbes's Street, 9th May, 1818.

DADY'S BUILDING
IN FORBES STREET,

AMONG the various articles now selling off at the above place, are the following, at the very reduced prices mentioned under.

Claret from Gledstanes & Co.			
.....	per dozen. ..	Rs.	30
Cyder, ...	do. .. do. ..		10
Perry, ...	do. .. do. ..		12
Welsh Ale, ..	do. .. do. ..		8
Porter, ...	do. .. do. ..		6

Hoffman's Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, and Preserved Fruits, per Jar. ..Rs. 6¼
Hams, per lb. ..... ¼
Fish and other Sauces, per dozen. 18
Hats from Bicknell, each, ... 13
Silk Stockings from .... 6¼ to 7½ Rs.
Lavender Water, Hendrie, 3½ Rs per Pint.
Hunting Saddles from Milsay, complete with bridles &c. 86 to 95 Rs.
Haberdashery and Millenery at very low prices.
Crimson Cavalry Sashes 30 Rs. each.
Rich Cavalry Dress sword Knots, 18 do.
Undress, do. ..... 12 do.
Macubo Snuffs in Pint Bottles 6½ Rs.
Various other Snuff in ½ lb. canisters, 2½ to 3 Rs.
Corks, ... 2 Rs. a Gross.
Wellington Boots, 16 Rs. a pair.
Shoes, ... 8 do. do.
Soda Powder in Bottle, 2 Rupees per Pocket.
Cheltenham Salts, ... 4 Rs. per Bottle.
Savigny's Razors single, 6 Rs.
do. do. 2 in case 12 Rs.
Lady's Scissars 3½ Rs.
Pen Knives, ...3 to 4 Rs. each.
Red Herrings, 7 Rs. a Jar.
Salted Salmon, 16 Rs. per Cask.
Small Casks do. 8 do.
Kegs of Tongues 12 at 30 do. a Keg.
Single Barrelled Gun fitted up complete, 200 Rs.

A few very cheap and fashionable Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Watches remain with other articles which are at equally reduced prices.

At 11 o'clock on Monday a quantity of Hodgson's Pale Ale, which has been rejected, but part of it perfectly sound, will be sold by public action.

Bombay, 8th May 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Lieutenant JAMES BOYNE, late of the third Regiment of Light Cavalry, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 30th April 1818.

For Sale,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Captain JOHN READ, deceased, late Commander of the Ship Anna of Bombay, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, of the same place, Esq. as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Remington Crawford, and Co. Merchants, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 30th April 1818.

EIGHTEENTH CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

List of Prizes drawn amongst the Tickets of this Lottery disposed of by Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. at Bombay.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 10000 each.
Nos. 3777 5405 5449
No. 1413 Prize of Sicca Rupees 5000
No. 5491 Prize of Sicca Rs. 1000
Prizes of Sicca Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 2302 2345 3770 3794 4701 4736 5498.
Prizes of Sicca Rs. 250 each.

Nos. 1405	1447	2301	2312	2379	2406	
2436	3758	3782	4468	4474	4482	4499
4705	4792	5386	5397	5418	5423	5461
5481	5486	5500.				

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 125 each.

Nos. 1401	1406	1412	1416	1418	1431	
1438	1442	1443	1450	2311	2313	2315
2316	2317	2318	2327	2332	2333	2334
2338	2340	2341	2347	2350	2355	2363
2364	2368	2372	2382	2385	2391	2399
2401	2402	2404	2405	2408	2412	2416
2419	2420	2426	2427	2428	2430	2431
2441	3702	3703	3707	3712	3715	3721
3726	3735	3737	3738	3743	3744	3749
3756	3757	3763	3772	3781	3790	3793
3799	4452	4454	4455	4481	4483	4495
4498	4707	4720	4725	4731	4735	4749
4754	4755	4757	4761	4762	4765	4768
4770	4771	4774	4776	4779	4797	5351
5352	5353	5356	5372	5373	5378	5384
5399	5404	5409	5415	5417	5421	5428
5431	5437	5448	5453	5470	5472	5476
5477	5478	5483	5488	5495	5497.	

(Signed) A. TROTTER,
Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries.
Calcutta 21st March 1818.

The above Prizes will be discharged at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM, and Co. at 110 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas after a deduction of 12 per Cent, in conformity with the first article of the Scheme of the Lottery.

Bombay, 9th May, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, APRIL 30TH 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of the Hon. Court's Despatch dated the 22d Oct. 1817.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Director in the Military Department dated the 22d Oct. 1817.

5th. Lieutenant James Keith, has our permission to return to his rank upon your establishment,

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the Forts of Ruttenghur, Koolaulghur, Allang and Muddenghur have been taken possession of by Captain Barton, and these of Tella and Gausilla by the Troops under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Prother.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to publish the following orders issued by Lieut. Colonel Imlack C. B. under dates the 6 and 8 Instant on taking possession of the Forts of Ramghur and Dewghur, and thus completing the reduction of the province of Salsee and to express his approbation of the conduct of the Lieut. Colonel and of the officers & men under his Command, during their late operations in the vicinity of Malwan.

Camp Comtee Monday 6th April 1818.

EXTRACT OF S. M. O.

By Lieutenant Colonel Imlack, C. B.

Lieut. Colonel Imlack has received a dispach from Capt. Pearson, announcing the capture of the strong Fort of Ramghur, by the Detachment under his Command. The Lieut. Col. congratulates that officer on his success, and warmly expresses to him his cordial thanks for the expeditious and prompt measures he adopted for it's reduction.

The commanding officer cordially with Captain Pearson returns his sincere thanks to Lieut. Bell and Thompson of His Majesty's 89th Regt. Lieut. Groundwater of Artillery, Lieut. Campbell Pioneers, and Lieut. Dominicette of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, and to the men employed under their orders, and he will feel proud in having the honor to report to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the steady conduct of the detachment under Captain Pearson, and under circumstances of no common undertaking from the nature of the country, so completely intersected with jungle and ravines in making a road for the guns &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL HUGHES,
Bt. Capt. Actg. Line Adjut.

Camp before Dewghur Wednesday 8th April 1818.

MORNING FIELD DETACHMENT ORDERS

By Lieutenant Colonel Imlack C. B.

The commanding officer in announcing to the detachment under his command the abandonment by the enemy, of the strong Fort of Dewghur, feels confident that had any stand been made, he would have had much praise to bestow; he begs however Capt. Gray and the officers of the detachment will accept of his thanks and congratulations on this occasion.

Lieut. Colonel Imlack considers it his duty publicly to express his thanks to Brevet Captain Hughes, not only of his conduct on this occasion, but from the commencement of hostilities, and from the several duties that officer has had to perform, he considers it an essential and pleasing duty, to bring the same to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By Order of the Commanding Officer,
(Signed) SAMUEL HUGHES,
Bt. Capt. & Ag. Line Adjt.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Honorable Court's letter dated the 23d September 1817.

Extract of the Hon'ble Court's letter in the Military department dated 23d September 1817,

Para: 5th. Having approved of the appointment in Bengal of a permanent Cloathing Board, to consist of the general officer on the staff at the Presidency, the commanding officer of Artillery, and the Military Auditor General, we desire that you will establish a similar Board at your Presidency also, with a Secretary, whose salary and establishment will, of course, be defrayed by the off-reckoning Fund, but you will fix this allowance at the most moderate rate, and we generally direct that every expense connected with the off-reckoning Fund be regulated by the strictest economy.

6th. We have also approved a proposition from the Governor General in Council for supplying the Native Troops in Bengal with Woollen Coats, or Jackets, and Grey Woollen Pantaloons, in alternate years, instead of Woollen Coats or Jackets annually, as is now practised, and we desire that you will adopt a similar arrangement at your Presidency, unless there shall exist some objection to it of which we are not at present aware.

7th. In reply to your inquiry, respecting our intentions as to the sums to be hereafter allowed to the Commandants of Extra Corps out of the off-reckoning Fund, we have to inform you, that it was our intention that no officer commanding an Extra Corps should draw more than four thousand Rupees annually from the off-reckoning Fund, however numerous such Extra Corps might be, but it was not our intention to deprive such officers, as might hereafter succeed to the command of such Corps, of this allowance.

8th. We have since approved a Regulation on this subject established in Bengal, as noted in the margin * and we desire that you will introduce a similar Regulation at your Presidency.

* *Para. 240th of Military letter from Bengal dated 29th December* 1815.

" *In regard to the compensation in lieu of off-*
" *reckonings, ordered by the 4th article of your Hono-*
" *rable Court's instructions to be granted to officers*
" *Commanding Invalid, Provincial and other Corps,*
" *Extra to the Regular Establishment of the Army,*
" *agreeably to the recommendation of the committee,*
" *we have fixed St. Rs. 4000 per annum, as the maxi-*
" *mum to be drawn by the officer Commanding the*
" *Corps of the greatest streng h of the description of*
" *those mentioned by your Hon'ble Court; under this*
" *decision, the committee were requested to proceed on*
" *this principles and to prepare, for eventual pub-*
" *lication in General Orders by Government, a schedule*
" *of the rate of compensation which the Commanding*
" *officer of each Corps will be entitled to draw from the*
" *1st Jan.* 1815.

12th. The undermentioned officers lately belonging to your establisment, have retired from the Company's Service viz:.

Captain George F. Hughes from the 4th June 1817.
" William PKempe from the 17th June 1817.
" William Marshall from the 10th May 1817.

13th. Captain Henr. James Lester, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in Europe, until the departure of the last company's ships of next season.

14th Lieutenant E. A. Robinson has our permission to remain in England until the departure of the first Company's ships of next season (1817-18).

15th. We have judged it expedient to adopt similar Regulations to those established in His Majesty's service, under date the 25th July 1816, granting an allowance, under the head of marching money, to discharged Soldiers of the British Army, for the purpose of defraying their travelling charges to their respective homes.

In conformity to the 3d Para. of the preceding letter the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Clothing Board, consisting of Maj. General Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T. on the Staff, Colonel Griffith the Commandant of Artillery, and Capt. Hough, the Deputy Military Auditor General in charge, be constituted from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle 6th May 1818.

Lieut. James Lyon, of the 8th Light Cavalry, on the Madras Establishment, having produced a Medical Certificate, recommending his immediate return to England, for the recovery of the wounds received by him at the Battle of Mahedpoor, on the 21st December 1817, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough to England on that account, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 7th May 1818.

Cornet Stanley Bullock, of the 3d Regt. of Madras Cavalry having produced the prescribed Medical certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account, for a period of Eighteen Months from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council has much pleasure in announcing that the hill Fort of Manghur has been taken possession of by a Detachment under the Command of Captain Soppit.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the Field Detachment stationed at Beeara to be broken up, and the Troops composing it to join their respective Corps by the end of the present Month.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,
MAY 9, 1818.

NEWS FROM THE DEKHAN.

Our advices from Poona, dated 1st May, mention that his excellency Sir Thomas Hislop had been at that city for some days, accompanied by a large staff, and escorted by a squadron of H. M. 22d Dragoons, a detachment of the rocket troop, with a brigade of 6 pounders, a rifle corps, and the 17th light infantry. On the 30th April his excellency reviewed the Poonah brigade; at the conclusion of the manœuvres, Captain Staunton was directed to fall in with, and assume the command of the 2d of the 1st, or grenadier regiment (Colonel Kemp being detached on other duty); the officers of this regiment having been drawn up in front of their colors, his excellency, accompanied by all his staff and about 40 officers, rode up to them and addressed Captain Staunton in a strain which could not fail of being extremely gratifying to his feelings and those of the other officers and men of the brave battalion which he commanded. The commander in chief expressed the high gratification he felt in the opportunity he then had of seeing this distinguished corps under arms; he desired that Captain Staunton would have it explained to all the men, that the sentiments of admiration which he had formerly expressed in his General Orders to the army, were, if possible, heightened from the inspection he had of Corygaum, the scene of their renown; that he halted there a day for the gratification and pleasure of examining it, and that his astonishment at their noble efforts in such a position baffled all description. To this flattering testimony of the heroic intrepidity of the corps on the ever memorable day of Corygaum, Captain Staunton replied, by assuring his excellency in the name of the battalion, that the approbation and thanks of the distinguished commander in chief of the Dekhan army, would ever be to them, one of the proudest recollections associated with the victory of Corygaum. After the review, which our correspondent describes as having been a grand military spectacle, the following general orders were issued.

Head Quarters of the Army,
Camp at Poonah, Thursday 30th April 1818.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, desires to express to Colonel Boles, and the Poonah brigade, the satisfaction he derived from their military appearance, and steady performance in the field this morning.

It was particularly gratifying to his excellency to have an opportunity of seeing under arms, that distinguished and gallant corps, the 2d battalion 1st, or grenadier regiment, Bombay native infantry; a corps whose conduct at Corygaum had so justly entitled it to that expression of praise and applause, which Sir Thomas Hislop had the gratification to publish to the army of the Dekhan, in general orders of the 21st January last.

Signed F. H. CONWAY,
Adjt. Gent. of the Army.

There was a large party in the evening at the Hon'ble M. Elphinstone's, at which the band of the 2d 1st were in attendance, and amongst other select pieces of music played 'the battle of Corygaum'. This piece of music was greatly admired by all present; it is the composition of the master of the band, who, we are informed, is an extraordinary genius in his profession. In the present instance, he enjoyed one great advantage over other musical professors, as he had been present in the action, where he distinguished himself by the skill and execution of his performances on an instrument called a musket.

Soon after midnight of Monday last, a serious fire broke out in a small shop in the main bazar street of the fort, about 50 yards from the bazar gate. Fortunately there was no wind, and by the active exertions of Lieutenant Robertson and Captain Keys, assisted by the Police Magistrate, the fire engines were enabled to prevent the flames from spreading to the large adjoining ranges of buildings. The fire was got under in the course of two hours, its destructive effects being limited to the house where it first broke out, which with the merchandize it contained was completely destroyed.

The free trader Sappho, Captain Hall, is the only arrival from England since our last publication. This vessel left Falmouth the 20th Nov. and called at Madeira; she had a fine run as far as 8° Lat. 11° on this side the Cape of Good Hope, which latitude she reached so long ago with 9th Mar. but since that time she has experienced a succession of calms: she crossed the line in about 61° towards the end of March.

By the English papers which we have received by the H. C. ships, reaching down to the end of last year, we observe that several free traders are coming out to this port, some of which had sailed previously to the regular Bombay and China ships. The Surat Castle was at Torbay the 18th Dec. The Melpomone at Deal the 19th Dec. and the Leda off the same place on the 28th Dec. The Partridge for the Cape and Bombay at Scilly on the 16th Dec. The Ann was, we understand, in the river when the Indiamen sailed, but all ready and expected to follow immediately after. Besides these ships, the Swallow and Wellington were advertised to sail for this port early in January. The Windermere from Liverpool for Bombay was on shore on the 20th Dec. near the King's Dock Pier, but we cannot discover whether the damage she has sustained will cause the abandonment of the voyage.

Besides the ships which we mentioned in our last as having reached England, we find that H. M. S. Iphigenia, last from Ceylon arrived at Plymouth the 15th Dec. and the free trader Malabar from this port, at Deal on the 7th Dec.

We have given in our subsequent columns, a pretty full report of the first of the trials of Mr. Hone, on a criminal information filed by his Majesty's Attorney General, for publishing &c. certain indecent and profane parodies on various parts of the service of the established Church. Mr. Hone was subsequently tried on two other informations for libels precisely of a similar nature to the first, and has been acquitted on all three. These trials seem to have excited a considerable degree of interest, and a large subscription has been made for the support of Mr. Hone and his family.

The information received respecting the progiess of the contending parties in South America, is vague and unsatisfactory; nor can we discover that Russia is taking any very active part to assist the mother country of Spain in reducing her rebellious children. The fleet she has sent to Cadiz, it is stated, is to be delivered over at that port, and the crews returned to Russia: we apprehend that Spain is more in want of money and men than of ships, to prevent the spirit of independence from severing from her dominion the whole of her American possessions. In the mean time, the British and American U. S. governments have adopted a line of strict neutrality: a proclamation by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was issued early in Dec. prohibiting *all* British subjects from engaging on either the royalist or insurgent side in South America: whilst at Philadelphia, eleven British officers have been arrested, in virtue of a warrant granted by the Hon. Bushrod Washington, on the assumption that they were about to embark from that place in order to enlist in the service of the patriots of South America. Mr. Washington in his charge to the Grand Jury describes the transaction in which these officers are assumed to have been engaged, to be an offence against the laws of the United States, into which it would be the province of the Grand Jury to enquire.

The English papers for Dec. contain distressing accounts of a very extensive fire at Newfoundland, a violent hurricane in the West Indies, and several severe gales in the channel about the middle of Dec.

From Ceylon our accounts come down to the 21st March, the insurrection in that island still makes head against our authority, but we hope that the arrival of the troops from Madras, with the energetic measures of the Government, will speedily re-establish tranquility. Our Madras papers only reach to the 9th April, their contents are very uninteresting.

A proclamation was issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Madras on the 31st March; it states that, in pursuance of a convention stipulating that His Britannic Majesty should restore to the Sovereign of the United Netherlands, the colonies &c. possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late war, i. e. 1st January 1803, in America, Africa and Asia, except, Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Cape of Good Hope, Cochin & its dependencies; and which convention as far as relates to the East Indies, had been explained to extend to all the Dutch possessions, the restoration of which was provided by the treaty of Ameins; and the Hon. Mr. J. A. Van Braam having produced full powers to receive the said possessions, he had that day received possession of them, and they were to be placed under his authority in succession as taken charge of by persons duly authorized by him. Sadras was formally delivered over to Mr. Van Braam on the 31st March by the British Commissioner Mr. Hodgson.

Our latest Calcutta paper is of the 8th April; it mentions the arrest of the Berar Rajah by Mr. Jenkins, in a way that puts the fact out of doubt; we heard such a report some days since, but not being able to trace it to official sources, we abstained from announcing it. A Government Gazette Extraordinary of the 4th April advertises the openiug of a Loan, for any sums not less than 970 Sicca Rupees, which will be received at a discount of 3 per cent, and bearing an interest of 10 per cent until the 30th June 1819, when they are to be brought upon the 6 per cent loan obligations. The money to be received at the three presidencies, by residents at native courts, and by collectors of land revenue.

The accounts of the operations of our gallant armies on the other side of India diminish daily in interest, the only news of their achievements in this last paper is, that the fort of Dahmoonee, lately belonging to the Rajah of Nagpore, but ceded to us by the late treaty, surrendered to General Marshall's division the 24th March.

Under the law report, we are sorry find that the Supreme Court of Calcutta has been occupied with the trials of actions for injuries which are, happily, of rare occurrence in this country. The plaintiffs sought reparation in damages for the loss of domestic happiness and comfort. In the first carse, in which the names of the parties are not mentioned in the report we have seen, the verdict was for the plaintiff with 12,000rs. damages. In the second case, Brightman v. Probate, the plaintiff recovered damages 8,000 rupees.

By letters from Batavia dated 26th January, we are happy to learn that the Charlotte of this port, which left here on Christmas day, arrived at Batavia on the 22d January, after a very quick run of 14 days from Ceylon; she sailed again in prosecution of her voyage to China on the 25th of the same month.

Besides the Samarang, also of this port, there were 40 other vessels at Batavia, viz. 9 Dutch, 20 English, 6 American, 1 French, 3 Arabs, and 1 Chinese Junk. The following are quoted as the Govern-

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ment prices of the undermentioned Articles, viz.

Mace	Rs. 11 per Dutch lb.	
Nutmegs	6 Do.	
Cloves	3 Do.	
Tin	Dolrs. 16 per pecul	on shore.
Sugar of inferior quality	Do. 9½ do.	
Pepper	Do. 18 and 19 per do.	

By letters received from Col. Adam's camp dated 17th April, we have been favored with the following further particulars of the dispersion of Badjee Row's army at Seeoony.

Col. Adams having received information at noon of the 16th April on which he could rely, that Badjee Row's whole force was near the village of Verpulkote, not more than 18 miles distance from him, marched in the evening in orde to attack the enemy. During the march, Col. Adams learned that Badjee Row had moved off to Seeoony, but hoping still to come up with his force before it quitted Seeoony, the Col. continued his march and arrived at Verpulkote at little before day break. Ascertaining at this village that Seeoony was about seven cos distant, Colonel Adams ordered the horse artillery and cavalry from the rear and proceeded with them towards that place. When this detachment arrived within a short distance of Seeoony it suddenly came upon the advance guard of the enemy, within 150 yards of them; and found their whole force, consisting of not less than 30,000 horse and foot, in full march to the northward in consequence of the proximity of Gen. Doveton's army. The horse artillery immediately opened on the main body and in a few rounds dispersed them, when the cavalry pursued them from hill to hill till our horses were completely knocked up. 3 or 400 of the enemy were killed: they lost also guns with tumbrils and ammunition, Elephants, 200 Camels, 100 Gun Blocks, some treasure and much other property, which fell into our hands. The casualties on our side were 1 trooper *killed*; 2 troopers *wounded*, and 2 troopers, 7 horses *missing*, of 5 N. C. The conduct of our troops on this occasion, as on every other throughout this successful campaign, was most admirable, they displayed the most ardent zeal, energy and spirit and gallantry in attacking their numerous enemy, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather and the fatigue of a rapid march of 34 miles.

His excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander in chief on the Madras establishment, arrived at this Presidency on Wednesday evening. His excellency was met at Panwell by Sir W. G. Keir K. M. T. and staff, and received on his landing at Bombay by the Superintendent of the Marine, and the whole of the general and garrison staff. We understand that on account of the near approach of the Monsoon, Sir T. H. honors this presidency with a very short visit only, and that in the course of a few days he will embark on board one of the H. C. cruisers for Cannanore, on his way to Madras.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following staff.

Capt. Wood, Private Sec. and Aid-de-Camp.
Captain Van Beurle, Aid-de-Camp.
——— Elliott, ditto.
——— Eden, do.
——— Rodgers do.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln Stanhope, deputy Quarter Master General King's troops,

Lieutenant Colonel Conway, Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel Blacker, Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, Commissary General.

Major Scott, deputy Adjutant General

Captain Scott, Assist. Adjutant Gen.

We understand that Lieutenant Colonel Murray the deputy Adjutant General K. T. who was so severely wounded at Talnere, proceeded to Madras by the way of Hydrabad.

The Seaforth for Liverpool sails to-morrow, and the Dorothy follows her on Monday or Tuesday next.

Letters to forwarded by these ships will be received at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co.

From the Bombay Gazette May 6.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

The hill Fort of Manghur has been taken possession of by a small detachment from Col. Prother's force, under the command of Capt. Soppitt, the enemy evacuated it on the approach of our troops. A Brahmin has however been seized with the Paishwa's Seals of office.

ARRIVALS.]—Captain Gillum, 11th Regiment.
Captain J. Smith, 11th Regiment.
Lieut. Henry Vanspal, 86th Regt.
Lieut. C. J. Cockran, H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieut. Thomas Cockran, do.
Capt. Houghes,
Lieut. Robt. Cockrane, H. M. 47th.
Major E. W. Snow Rifle Corps.
Capt. G. M. Stewart, Rifle do.
Surgeon R. Eckford,
Lieut. C. Temple, 8th Regt. Lt. Cy.
Lieut. H. Tuder, H. M. 65th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Boye,
Capt. Snodgrass.
DEPARTURES.]—Capt. Morgan, 4th Regt.
Lieut. Wallace, 17th Light Infty.
Capt. Carter, 2d Ind

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 1st Ship Malabar Capt. J. F. Longlands, from Bussorah the 25th April 1818.
Do. 4th Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Cabt. H. Beyts, from Bushire and Muscat the 1st April.
Do. H. C. Cruiser Benares, Capt. W. Eatwell, from Muscat, the 25th April.
Do. 5th Armed Pattamar Bhowany, Syrang Shake Dawood, from Bancoote.
Do. 6th Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Essmall Bawa, from Bancoote.
Do. 7th Ship Sappho, Free Trader, Capt. Chas. Hall, from London, the 20th Nov. 1817.
Do. Brig Darria Dowlutt, Naqudah Ahmedbhoy Mea, from Siam the 1st Jan. 1818.
Do. 8th H. C. Cruiser Ternate, Capt. Charles Sealy from a Cruise.
Do H. C. Cruizer Ariel Capt.——— from do.
Passenger per Sappho.
Mr. John Burt, Free Mariner.
Passenger per Darria Dowlut.
Mr. Charles Godfrey.
DEPARTURES.—May 1st. Ship Ahmoody, Capt. R. Cooper to the Persian Gulph.
Do. 3d American Ship Tea Plant, Commander Andrew Scott, to New York.
Do. Ship Laug Free Trader Capt. Jos. Clark to London-No passengers.
Do. 4th American Ship Saco, Comr. Thos. Beckford, to Boston.
Do. 5th Ship Eliza Capt. John Pringle, to Calcutta.
Do. Ship Hashmy, Capt. S. Slason, to Calcutta.
Do. 7th French Ship Franklin, Com. B. Thirot, to Bordeax.
Do. Armed Pattamar Bhowany Syrang Shake Dawood, to Bancoote.
Do. Prow Tappy, Syrang Esmall Bawa to Bancoote.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.] April 5, Brig Jane, R. Mearns from Gibraltar, 21st Sept. Cape 22d Dec.
Ship Marquis of Hastings, J. Pearson, from Manilla 24th Feb.
6, Ship Four Sisters, J. Daniels, from Madras 26th March.
DEPARTURES.] April 2, Ship Good Hope, S. Ramsay, for South America.
3. Am. Brig Bramin, J. Batchelder, for Boston.
4, Do. Ship Nancy, J. Rathbur, for Providence.
Brig Nelly, J. Grierson, for the Isle of France.
5, Brig Wasp, J. Ware, for Gibraltar and Malta.
Ship Neptune, R. Low, for Liverpool.
6, Por. Ship Rey de Reino Unido, T. P. de Lemos, for Macao.
Fr. Ship Epaminondas, I. H. Rousseau, for Marseilles.
Por. Ship Oceano, J. I. de Andrade, for Lisbon.
7, do. Ship Andromeda, A. V. Cortella, for Macao.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS] April 1, Ship Perseverance' Capt. Brown, from Bombay. do. Brig Cyclops, Capt. John Poulson, from Cochin.
Do. 2d, Ship Jessy, Capt. A. Landale, from Bombay. 5, Ship Atlas, Capt. J. Short, from London, 22d October, Cape 5th Feb. and Madeira. do. Brig Helen, Capt. S. Teixeira, from Trincomallee. 8, Brig Three Sisters, Capt. P. Nerac, from Coringa.
DEPARTURES.] March 26, Ship Four Sister, Capt. J. Daniel, for Bengal.
April 4, Brig Cudder Bux, Capt. R. Mayer, for Cuddalore. 6, Ship Pascoa, Capt. J. Nichol, for Point de Galle. do. H. M. Sloop Bucchus, on a Cruize. 8, Ship Admiral Drury, Capt. George Thompson, for Covelong and Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—April 30th By the Revd. N. Wade, A. M. Senior Minister, by special licence Mr. James Dunn Clerk in the M. A. G. Office to Mrs. Charlotte Rattigans, widow.
May 5th By the Rev. N. Wade, A. M. Senior Minister, Mr. William Milboume Davis Conductor of Ordinance, to Miss Jane Cuthbert.
BIRTH.—At Gearganu on the 4th Instant, the Lady of Captain J. Hickes, of a son.
DEATHS.—April 28th James Morrison, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Bombay Establishment.
At Poona on the 24th of April [on his birth day] aged 1 year, George Rees youngest child of Lieut. Col. Kemp of the 1st or Grenadier Regt. Native Infantry.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st April the Lady of Capt. William Harris, Commander of the Ship Alexander, of a daughter.
On the 3d April, Mrs. J. McLean, of a daughter.
On the 5th April, Mrs. R. F. Crow, of a son.
On the 30th Mar. Mrs. F. De Brito, of a son.
At Patna, on the 22d Mar. the Lady of the Rev. H. S. Williams, of a daughter.
At Futtyghur, on the 18th Mar. the Wife of Mr. Adam Gordon, jun. of a daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 1st April of the cholera morbus, Capt. Jacob Birkley, late Commander of the Brig Tweed, and his Chief Officer, Mr. Jacques Commorand.
On the 2d April, Mrs. Ann Rebecca Hayward, aged 42 years.
On the 28th Mar. Mr. J. Miranda, senior, aged 54 years.
At Bareilly, on the 2d Mar. Lieut. Col. Charles Wale Lamborne, of the 1st 4th N. I.
Lieut. Alexander Ferrier, of the 2d 12th N. I.
At Bhaugulpore, on the 26th Mar. the Wife of Mr. A. F. De Roza, of that place.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 30th March Mrs. David Ross, of a son.
On the 28th March, Mr. W. Clemons, to Miss Lexy Macleod.
BIRTHS.] At Quilon, on the 26th March, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. W. Cleveland, 2d Bat. 19th N. I. of a Daughter.
On the 3d April the Lady of John Burton, Esq. Surgeon of Son and Heir.
At Arcot, on the 25th March, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. Hilton, H. M. 25th Dra. of a Son.
At Bangalore, on the 13th ultimo, the Lady of E. Mundell, Esq. Paymaster H. M 69th Rt. of a Girl.
DEATHS.—At Chicacole, on the 13th March, aged 28 years, a victim to attention too zealous, and unremitted for his strength, in the discharge of his duty, Assist. Surgeon John Edwards, of the 3d N. Vet. Bat. By his death the Service has been deprived of a Medical Officer of much professional ability, and society of one of its brightest ornaments: in him were equally combined, public merit and private worth, his principles were honorable, his deportment easy and engaging; he was blessed with qualities to command respect, and secure esteem, an enlightened understanding, and a warm and benevolent heart he was good and virtuous, and is gone where only the good and virtuous are to be found.
At Mangalore, on the 23d of Feb. Lieut. Col. J. J. Genays, of the 1st 5th N. I.
In Camp near Poonah, on the 3d March in consequence of the accidental explosion of Gunpowder in the Fort of Chackun, on the 26th February, Lieut. Joseph Taylor, of the 2d 17th or C. L. I. Lieut. Taylor was a Gentleman of the most unassuming modest manner, at the same time possessed of genuine worth and respectability; by his death society has lost a most amiable member, and the military service one of its best Officers.
At Mandpoor, on the 1st of March, of the woonds receive in Action with Holkar's Army, Capt. Henry Norton, of the 19th N. I.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 29th Nov. at Glocester Mr. Thos. Thomas, of Cheapside to Miss Phoebe Gadsden.
27th do. Capt. Chauvel of the H. E. I. C. S. to Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of George Watlington Esq.
At Chelsea Lieut. Col. Forsteen 12th regt. to Eliza Fitzherbert only daughter of the late T. J. Cotton Esq.
4th Dec. Ed. J. Seymour Esq. of Jesus Coll. Camb. to Maria only daughter of the late Wm. Searuncke Esq.
2d do. at Clifton John Bridges Esq. to Anne Rayne eldest daughter of the late Wm. Allen Esq.
28th Nov. at Alverton, Dr. Thomas Mayo, to Lydia, youngest daughter of John Bell Esq.
2d Dec. at Woolton Capt. George Miller Bligh R. N. to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late David Haynes Esq.
4th do. Thomas Roper Esq. to Miss Eleonora Johnston.
9th do. The Rev. John Mills of Bury St. Edmonds to Miss Hill of Huntingdon.
3d do. at Castle Bellingham, John Stein Esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Alan Bellingham Esq.
8th do. Mr. Edw. Jones to Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Llewelyin of Llanymyneck.
9th do. at Horstead Uvedale Corbett Esq. of Lincoln's inn to Mary Ann Jane only daughter of the late Joseph Lyon Esq.
10th do. Robert Fran. Jameson Esq. of the Inner Temple to Isabella daughter of B. Blackden Esq.
11th do. at Dunstable, James Hy. Henderson Esq. of Gray's inn to Mary, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mellor.
Do. do. at Camberwell Thomas Josling Esq. to Miss Butler of Dulwich.
9th do. at Fulham Francis Travers, M. D. of Newark to Martha third daughter of the late Jeremiah Sutton Esq.
11th do. at Ryde, W. Warden, M. D. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Rich. Hutt Esq.
13th do. at Hampstead Wm. H. Bazing Esq. of Lambeth, to Sarah third daughter of Mr. George Paxon.
10th do. at Manchester, Richard Gould Esq to Susannah youngest daughter of James Bateman Esq.
16th do. at Exeter John Milford junior Esq. to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Neave Esq.
Do. do. Mr. S. Vine, junior of East Peckham, to Sarah daughter of John Dobree Esq.
Do. do. at Paris, Joseph Bailey Esq. to Mrs. E. L. Lucas.
22d do. W. A. Venour Esq. of the Bengal Med. Est. to Helen, daughter of R. Davidson Esq.
20th do. Robert Hicks Esq. of Hoduesdon, to Julia only daughter of Samuel Platt Esq.
Do. do. at Bloomsbury, Mr. Joseph Poole, to Sophia, daughter of the late John Vonder Heyde Esq.
15th do. M. A. W. Yeates Esq. of Thorley, to Miss E. Watkins of Kensington.
22d do. Mr. John Biggs of Reading, to Catherine only daughter of the late James W. Grave Esq.
25th do. at Southampton, Mr. Thomas Adams junior of High Holborn, to Mary Anne eldest daughter of Mr. Williams.
22d do. at Hornsey, Mr. Samuel E. May, to Miss Bluck.
23d do. at Springfield, Richd. Townsend Esq. of Gt. Coggeshall, to Mary Johnson only daughter of Charles Gretton Esq.
29th do. Thomas Newman Esq. of Nelmes, to Eliza Ann daughter of Thomas Hall Esq.
23d do. at Deptford, Mr. Thomas Hall of Camberwell grove, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Atlee Esq.
BIRTHS.]—21st Nov. at Eghampark, the lady of Dr. Mackenzie, of a daughter.
28th do. at Woolwich-common, the lady of John Webb Esq. of a son.
Do. do. Mrs. Albert Jones of Bermondsey, of a daughter.
29th do. at Hammerton-hall, the lady of Vigors Hervey Esq. of a son.
28th do. at Swansea, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Hewson of a daughter.
1st Dec. at Teignmouth, Mrs. Butler, of a son.
3d do. the lady of C. A. Uhde Esq. of a daughter.
5th do. Mrs. Henry Butterworth, of Grenville St. of a son.
8th do. the lady of Col. Hughes M. P. of a daughter.
10th do. in the Clapham road, the lady of Mr. Edw. Parratt, of a daughter.
Do. do. at Deal the lady of William Shearly Esq. of a son.
6th do. at Chatham, Mrs. Jane Cookson wife of Lt. Col. Cookson, 80th regt. of a son.
11th do. in Upper Stampford St. Mrs. Peter Davey of a son.
13th do. in Fitzray sq. the lady of Dr. Ashburner of a son.
6th do. the lady of Sir Robert Williams M. P. of a son.
13th do. in Gower St. the lady of Wm. Brodrick Esq. of a daughter.
16th do. Mrs. John Rowlatt junior of a son.
12th do. the lady of the Rev. A. M. Campbell of a daughter.
The lady of Mr. J. B. Wilson of Bethnalgreen, of a daughter
20th Dec. in York place, the lady of Capt. Bathurst R. N. of a son.
19th do. at Barnes, Mrs. King of a daughter.
18th do. at Boulogne, the lady of Col. Stavely C. B. of a son.
20th do. in Gloucester place, the lady of J. G. Wilkinson Esq. of a daughter.
2d do. at Marquise, the lady of Lieut. Frederick Wright, R. H. A. of a daughter.
11th do. the lady of the Rev. William Ramsden of Rashall, of a daughter.
20th do. the Rt. Hon. lady Burghersh of a still born daughter.
23d do. at Taplow, Mrs. George Keppel of a son.
27th do. the lady of Wm. Henry May Esq. of Holles St. of a daughter.
28th do. in Bedford sq. the lady of James Parkinson Esq. of a daughter.
8th do. at Dalham Tower, the lady of Col. George Smith of a son.
9th do. at Oxford, the lady of the Rev. Richd. Moore Boultbree, of a daughter.
Do. do. at Marefield Park, the lady of Sir John Shelley, Bart. M. P. of a daughter.
17th do. at Worthing, the lady of Gen. Sir R. Jones of a daughter.
16th do. the lady of Ralph Adderley junior of Hams-Hall Esq. of a daughter.
27th do. in Upper Henby St. the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, of a son.
25th do. at Hamcommon, the lady of Lt. Col. Taylor, 10th regt. Hussars, of a son.
9th do. the lady of John W. Dorville Esq. of a son.
26th do. in Edward St. Portman sq. the lady of Lawrence Kortright Esq. of a son.
24th do. at Kensington, the lady of James Pymar Esq. of a daughter.
12th do. at his house in Connaught place, Hyde Park, the lady of Robert Wigram Esq. M. P. of a son.
DEATHS.]—26th Nov. William Thoyts Esq. of Sulhamstead house.
At Grenada on 17th Sept. Thomas Powell Esq. Dy. Assist. Com. Gen.
29th Nov. Mr. S. Hancock of Breadstreethill.
19th do. Mrs. Lætitia Newell, wife of Capt. N. 4th foot.
29th do. in Doctor's Commons, Mrs. Fox aged 80.
28th do. Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of George Talbot Esq. of Temple Guiting.
4th Oct. at St. Helena, Richard H. Leech Esq.
29th Nov. at Canterbury, Mrs. Wm. Payler.
12th do. at Stanmore, Wm. Bensley Esq.
20th do. Mrs. Jones, wife of Wm. J. Esq. of Manchester.
28th do. at Kensington, the Rev. John Thomson D. D.
3d do. at Quebec, Colonel Myers, Quarter Master General in Lower Canada.
2d Dec. at Turnham Green, George Phillips Esq.
3d do. in Hans place, Ellen Caroline, eldest daughter of Wm. Benett Esq.
18th Nov. at Blackheath, Hutchinson H. Browne Esq.
29th do. at Aberystwith, Lady Bonsall.
2d Dec. at Hamble, Admiral Billy Douglas.
12th Nov. in France, Mrs. Isabella A. Coppard after 13 years' illness.
29th do. at Tiverton, Mrs. E. M. Somerville, youngest daughter of the late Hon'ble Geo. Somerville.
6th Dec. at Norwood, Mr. James Lawson of Lombard St.
6th do. Mr. Jones of St. Mary-axe.
4th do. Peter Kennion Esq. of Finsbury sq.
26th Nov. Mr. A. Bartley of Oxford St.
30th do Mrs. Wabey, of Welwyn.
2d Dec. Mr. S. W. Poppin of Hatton Garden.
Do. do. at the Priory, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Rebecca Grose.
5th do. at West park Hamps, Catherine, daughter of Sir Eyre Coote, M. P.
25th Nov. at Paris, Foley, son of Hon. G. Elliot R. N.
7th Dec. in Glocester place, Samuel Wild Esq.
Do. do. at Woodford, Major Wright Esq.
4th do. at Hoddesdon, Jasper Leigh Goodwin Esq.
7th do. at Lingwood lodge, Jane, wife of J. J. Tuck Esq.
8th do. at Enfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips.
5th do. at Woolwich, William Thomas Esq.
7th do. Vice Adm. William Bligh F. R. S. At her house, Adelphi, lady Anderson.
7th do. Thomas Parker Esq. of Kidwelly.
9th do. at Radford, John Harris Esq.
11th do. Mr. James Pugh of Lambeth.
Do. do. Mrs. Parkinson, of St. John's sq.
10th do. Mrs. Margaret Radford, of Grays Inn terrace.
Do. do. at Scorton, J. Rider Wood Esq. of Richmond
16th do. at Kennington, Robert Skelton Esq.
24th Nov. Hannah, wife of George Wellers Esq. of Northampton place.
4th Dec. at Cromer the Rev. S. J. Gardiner.
On Blackheath, Edward Sison Esq.
17th do. at Wanstead, Mrs. Engell.
3d do. at Montaubon, Mrs. J. H. Smith, relict of Mr. Jas. S.
19th do. At. Belsize House, the most honble Marchioness of Ormonde.
16th do. at Cadoxton lodge, John Entwisle Esq. of Foxholes.
17th do. at Clifton, Ann, wife of Wm. Compton Esq. L. L. D.
11th do. Julia, wife of Mr. Wm. Forbes, of Poplar.
10th do. at Cheltenham, Miss Sophia Louisa Gomm only daughter of the late Col. Gomm.
19th do. in Great Coram St. Mr. John Lowes.
Do. do. Luke Lyney Esq. Up Charlotte St. Fitzroy sq.
13th do. at Aberdeen, John Anderson Esq. late of Tobago.
19th do. Simon Tibson Esq. of Newington place.
20th do. Mrs. Sarah Adams, of Plaistow.
Do. do. at Camberwell, Mr. Henry Compton.
18th do. Elizabeth, wife of Peter Swanson Esq. Stoke Newington.
19th do. Mr. Richard Easum of Ratcliff.
30th Nov. at Valenciennes, Lt. E. S. Hall of the R. A.
22d Dec. Lettice, second daughter of the late Thomas Patten Esq.
8th do. at Oxhey, aged 91 Mr. Wm. Heginbottom.
18th do. the Hon. and Rev. Charles Fox Maitland M. A. youngest son of the Earl of Lauderdale.
3d Nov. at Jamaica Jacob Neufville Esq.
24th Dec. Mr. Rob. Gillam, Sec. to the Bri. Ins.
27th do. at Islington, John Rodbard Esq.
Do. do. at Walbrook, James Gibbs Esq.
25th do. at Bath, Ann widow of the late Thomas Somers Cocks Esq.
25th do. Christiana, youngest daughter of the late revd Francis Stone.
22d do. Capt. Musselburg.
Do. do. at Carshalton, Mrs. Mary Allen aged 83.
28th do. Mr. John Wallis of Skinner St. aged 71.
Do. do. at Great Marlow, Mrs. Lovegrove aged 77.
20th do. at Kensington, Ellen Margaret Foveaux third daughter of Michael F. Esq.
At Clifton, Mrs. Knapp, eldest daughter of revd Primate K. of Shenley.

At the Government house, Trinidad, George Martin Esq. eldest surviving son of the Rev. George Martin, M. A. now chaplain to the H. E. I. C. at Bombay and of the Right Honble lady Mary Martin. This promising youth, who was nephew to the most noble his grace the Duke of Athol, and who possessed the unlimited esteem and confidence of Sir Ralph Woodford, the Governor of Trinidad, died of a malignant fever then prevalent in the Island on the 14th September.

21st Dec. at Winchester the Rev. Henry Jenkin D. D.

8th do. in Lower Berkley St. Mrs. Halliday, wife of Simon H. Esq.

27th Nov. in Burton Street, Albert Gledstanes, formerly commander the H. E. I. P. S.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT.

M. T. E. J. Boileau, Assistant to the Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

His Majesty's Ship Bacchus, arrived on Monday last, from Trincomalee the 28th ultimo.

The Ship Perseverance, Captain A. Brown, arrived in the Roads, from Bombay and the Malabar Coast, yesterday.

PASSENGERS: Honorable Thos. Harris Honorable Mrs. Harris, Captain Say, 16th Native Regiment; R. Graham, Esq. Captain J. Greig, Country Service; Mr. Malborn.

The Brig Cyclops; from Cochin and Ceylon, has also arrived.

Names of Passengers who have proceeded to England on the H. C. Ship Union, in addition to those given in the Gazette of Thursday last.

Mrs. Elderton, Captain Ward, H. C. Service; —Children, Miss Mary Elderton; Masters Charles Augustus Elderton, and Somerset Henry Elderton.

Govt. Gazette April 2,

At length we have the satisfaction to announce the arrival at this Port of the long expected Packet Altas, Captain Short. The Altas, sailed from the Downs on the 22d of October, and from the Cape the 5th of February. In rounding the Cape, she captured a Portuguese Slave Ship, having on board 400 Slaves and a large quantity of Doubloons, and sent her into Table Bay. Another was in company mann'd by Spaniards, which we lament to state, escaped. We learn no news from the Cape.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. John Hersley, Mr. Thomas Scott, Mr. A. F. Bruce, Mr. John Smith, S. Sinclair, and Mr. S. Henderson.

The Pascoa sailed yesterday for Ceylon, with part of the 2d Battalion of the Hon. Company's 18th Regiment of Native Infantry,

The Perseverance and Jessy are expected to sail to-morrow or next day, and will, we learn, convey the remainder of the 18th to Point de Galle.

The first Class of the Madras Lottery finished Drawing on Tuesday last. The following are the lucky numbers on the last day's drawing.

No. 3742 a Prize of 6000 Star Pagodas. No. 533 a Prize of 4000 Star Pagodas. No. 2627 a Prize of 2000 Star Pagodas. Nos. 1299 and 6528 Prizes of 1000 Star Pagodas each. Nos. 633 and 130 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each. Nos. 2486 5599 50 5262 and 2876 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

[*Madras Courier, April 7,*

Since the beginning of the week, the Ships Pascoa, Perseverance & Jessye, havesailed with Troops for Ceylon.

We find from a proclamation in the Ceylon Government Gazette, it had been discovered, that the people of the Kandyan Provinces have been imposed upon, in being taught to believe, that the Pretender to the Throne belonged to the Family of the former King: he proves to be a person of low birth, formerly a Priest, and to have been set up by Keppitipola, late Dessave of Ouva, who is amongst the most active and powerful of the Insurgents and for whose apprehension, a reward of one thousand Pagodas is offered by the Ceylon Government: The same sum is offered for the seizure of two other principal Chiefs; half that sum for the apprehension of a third; and one thousand Rix Dollars for the seizure of a fourth, and for that of any other person who shall have accepted of, or acted in any principal office under the Pretender, or in aid of the Rebellion, five hundred Rix Dollars.

It appears that the relations of the deposed King's Family, who were expelled from Kandy in 1815, are residing at the places allotted on this Coast—and among them Dooraswamy, the person till now supposed to have been at the head of the Insurgents.

In our last number, we gave an Extract from the Ceylon Government Gazette of the 14th ult. on the subject of an attack made on the Post commanded by Lieut. Col. Hook, the result of which was not then known at Colombo; a subsequent Paper states,

"We have received the account of the result of the attack mentioned in our last Paper as made on Lieut. Col. Hook in his Post at Panella; the Insurgents commenced their efforts at P. M. on 6th instant to obtain possession of a Hill which as commanding the encampment had been occupied by a Detachment, on Lieut. Colonel Hook first observing the Rebels to advance in numbers from the side of Kiwulgedere; this position was warmly contested till night, when the Insurgents retired; the casualties on ourside were, 2 Europeans, 3 Natives wounded; on the part of the enemy the loss is stated to have been great, but no dead bodies were left on the Field: the next morning at day break, the attack on the same Hill was recommenced, and the contest for its possession, continued till 3 P. M. when the Insurgents, finding their efforts vain, retired, on this day, a Sepoy was wounded by an early shot in the Camp, but no other loss was sustained by our brave Troops; the suffering of the Rebels, is described as very severe by Lieut. Colonel Hook, the Hill bearing evident marks of much effusion of blood: on the 13th, it is reported by Lieut. Col. Hook, that a party was sent out by him, under Capt. Kitson, to scour the Kiwulgedere road, which met with considerable opposition, and we had 3 Men wounded.

From the same source we learn that a position commanded by Major Macdonald had been surrounded by between seven and eight thousand Insurgents, well armed, & commanded by the "arch rebel" Keppetipole—from the 26th February to the 5th of March, they were exerting the most determined and continued efforts, to overwhelm this Officer and his small band, consisting of only 80 rank and file; the Rebels were repulsed at every attack, with great loss on their part, and without a man of the detachment having been hurt: a report prevailed that the attacks on the post had been renewed on the 6th and 7th but with the same ill success; and that in consequence, on the following day, the Rebel Dessave, had commanded his followers to disperse, "instructing them they would be informed, when a more auspicious time for reassembling to expel the English from the Country, should be revealed by the god of Katragam."

[*Govt. Gazette, April 9.*

We hasten to announce another arrival from England, the Dorah, Capt. James Ives Edwards, bound to Calcutta. She sailed from Falmouth the 23d of Nov. touched at Madeira, and sailed from thence on the 12 of Dec. 1817.

PASSENGERS FOR MADRAS.

Mrs. Holman and Son; Miss Eliza Jeffreys; and Miss Lucy Jeffreys.

FOR BENGAL.

Mrs. Edwards; Miss Temple; Mr. William Maxton, Surgeon H. M. 17th Foot; Mr. Welsh, Surgeon Bengal Establishment; Mr. William Simpson; and Robert M'Clintock, Esq.

[*Mad Courier Extra. April 9,*

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

28TH MARCH 1818.

On Sunday evening the 22d instant H. M. Ship Minden, commanded by Capt. Paterson anchored in Colombo Roads, the Minden left Madras on the 11th March, having on board the greater part of the 1st Battalion of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, the rest being embarked in the Grant Transport, which sailed at the same time; On the 14th, Captain Paterson finding the Grant to be a slow sailer took out of her about 200 more of the Regiment, and soon parting Company proceeded alone to Colombo; The whole number landed from the Minden is 770, under the command of Major Limond: They make a fine Soldier-like appearance and are all in the new Barracks on Slave Island: The Grant with the remaining Officers and Men of the H. C. 1st Battalion of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry arrived on Thursday last.

It is highly gratifying to see His Majesty's Naval Officers exerting themselves with such alacrity in the Public service; The Conveyance of Troops is not at any time a pleasant Office to a Captain of a man of War, but Captain Paterson was so bent upon acting up to the full spirit of his gallant Admiral's instructions and hastening by every means in his power this expected re-inforcement that he took the trouble of shifting at sea more than half the Troops from the Grant on board his own Ship, which contained not less than 1300 men upon her arrival, as many in fact as she could possibly stow.

The Minden sailed for Trincomalee on Wednesday morning before day-light.

We have very little of importance to communicate to the Public relative to the disturbances in the Interior since our detail of last week, the complete failure of the Rebel Dessave of Ouvah in making any impression upon Major MacDonald, their frequent repulses and severe loss appear to have greatly damped the spirit of the Rebels. They are said also to have resented some rigorous chastisement inflicted upon those who were the first to run where none were disposed to stand; The Rebel Leaders have not acquired a right to punish Cowardice by setting an example of courage: The tranquillity so happily restored by Major Coxon in all the Country from Alipoot to Bootle remains uninterrupted, but threats have been heard of the Rebel Dessave's intentions to collect his scattered Forces and to move in that direction; Lieut. Colonel Kelly has therefore sent a re-inforcement to Major Coxon: In Saffragam there is every appearance of the People returning to their duty and a Rebel Headman of some Rank was lately surprised by a Party of Kandyans sent by Lieutenant Colonel Geddes from Ballangodde and furnished by one of the Chiefs of Saffragam. In the four Korles all disturbance has ceased, and the 1st Adikar has formally announced that Province to be in full allegiance to the British Government; since the flight of the late Dessave of the 7 Korles, much pains have been taken to rouse the people of that fertile country to rebellion: these attempts have been in several places but too successful; and repeated attacks have been made upon the Post of Madawalatenne, which is bravely defended by Lieut. Wentworth, of the 73d Regt. and a small Detachment, but they have been uniformly repelled with the same success, no casualty on our side, and much loss of that of the enemy: Mr. Wellbeoff is at Kornegalle, exerting all his activity in co-operation with the Military, to suppress the Insurrection in the 7 Korles: report says that although many are certainly in Arms, rebellion is by no means popular in that Province; the Country is well cultivated, abounds with Grain, and the Inhabitants richer than most of their Kandyan neighbours, are averse to embark in a cause which involves an almost certain loss of their Property: the Rebel Dessave (Pileme Talawa,) seems indeed aware of his, and afraid to trust himself in the seat of his former power: when last heard of, he was in Matelle: the Army in the Field continues to enjoy in general a good state of health; fatigue and exposure will necessarily produce sickness, where the Troops are so much dispersed, and kept in almost constant exertion, but the proportion of disease is still inconsiderable, and the greater majority of the cases slight.

ARRIVALS.] Cornet. J. Buchanan, 1st L. Cav. Lieut. J. A. Say, 2d 16th Lieut. D. Mafield, 2d 7th.

Surgon Sam Dyer, Circuit Court Tellicherry, Lieut. Lawlor, 2d 10th N. I.—Lieut. C. R. C. Mantell, 10th N. I.—Rev. C. Pritchett, Missionary.

DEPARTURES.] Lieut. Thomas Webster, 3th Ben. N. I.

Capt. Elderton, Post Master Secundrabad,—Lt. & Adjt. Seely, Bombay N. I.—I. J. Low, 2d Bat. 25th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs.	ANS.	APRIL 7, 1818.	SELL. Rs.	ANS.
5	0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. Disc.	5	8

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department, the 17th March, 1818.

M W. Monckton, Assistant to the Magistrate of Mymensing.

The 24th March, 1818.

Mr George Mainwaring, Register of the Provincial Court Appeal and Court Circuit for the Division of Cuttack.

Territorial Department, March 24, 1818.

Mr R. W. Maxwell, Assistant to the Salt Agent at Midnapore.

matters of local interest, we are nearly as meagre in European intelligence. The movements in the army excite but little comparative attention, now that the centre division has gone into Cantonments, and his Excellency the Governor General has left the field. Rumours are indeed in circulation, that the Army will soon take the field again in force; but on what grounds they rest, or how far they are entitled to belief, we cannot pretend to say; and must wait with patience until we are in possession of something more tangible, than we have yet seen. The only important event, that has come to our knowledge during last week, is the seizure of the person of the Rajah of Berar, by Mr. Jenkins. It appears, his Highness had been detected in correspondence with the Peishwa and with several of the refractory chiefs, exciting them to give up their forts in terms of the treaties that have been concluded; and in consequence of this discovery, orders were issued to secure his person, and convey him to Allahabad. The Rajah had sought refuge in his Zenanah, from which he was taken by a party under Captain Browne; and he is now reported to be on his way to the place of his confinement. The Peishwa still continues to elude the vigilance of our forces; and report places him at the head of a rabble of nearly forty thousand men—and represents him as in co-operation with one of Holkar's Chiefs,—meditating nothing less than the overthrow of our power in that part of India! *Credat Judæus Apella.*

A Gazette Extraordinary of Saturday evening, announces that Subscriptions for a Loan to the Honorable Company will be received in sums not less than 10 Rupees, at a discount of 3 per Cent. with Interest, at the rate of 10 per Cent. per Annum, to the 7th June 1819—the amount subscribed to be then brought upon the Six per Cent Loan Obligations.

His Highness *Mooz-ud-deen*, one of the Sons of the late *Tippoo Sultaun*, has fallen a victim to the prevailing disorder——*Cholera Morbus.* By the last report 540 cases of this disease have been cured, 384 are convalescent, and 104 have proved fatal.

[*Asiatic Mirror, April. 8.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE TIMES.

DEC. 1.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday, Nov. 29.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas there unhappily subsists a state of warfare

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page)

between his Catholic Majesty and divers provinces or parts of provinces in Spanish America: and whereas it has been represented to us, that many of our subjects have, without our leave or license, enlisted or entered themselves to serve in the military forces or ships of war raised or set forth, or intended to be raised or set forth, by the persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government in such provinces or parts of provinces, and that divers others of our subjects are about in like manner to enter and enlist themselves; and whereas such practices are highly prejudicial to and tend to endanger the peace and welfare of our Crown and dominions: we do therefore hereby, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, strictly charge and command all and every of our natural-born subjects, of what degree or quality soever, not to serve in any such military forces or ships of war as aforesaid, and not to enlist or enter themselves to serve therein, and not to go beyond the seas or embark, in order to serve, or with intent to enter, or enlist themselves to serve in such military forces or ships of war; and it is at the same time our Royal will and pleasure, and we do, by and with the advice aforesaid, hereby also strictly charge and command all and every of our said subjects not to serve or enlist or enter themselves to serve in any of the military forces or ships of war raised or set forth, or to be raised or set forth, by his Catholic Majesty, and not to go beyond the seas, or embark, in order, or to the intent to serve, or enter, or enlist themselves, to serve in such military forces or ships of war: it is nevertheless our Royal will and pleasure, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to prohibit any of our subjects who are engaged at the time of the date of this our proclamation in serving in the military forces of his Catholic Majesty with our leave or license, from continuing to serve therein, provided that such our said subjects do not serve with the military forces of his Catholic Majesty when employed in Spanish America; and we do hereby, by and with the advice aforesaid, strictly require all our said subjects duly to conform to our commands herein contained, under pain of our highest displeasure, and the utmost forfeitures, penalties, and punishments, to which by law they will otherwise be liable.

Given at our Court at Brighton the 27th day of November, 1817, in the 58th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING

DECEMBER 5, 1817.

The American papers contain an address from Commodore Aury, who not only styles himself Commander-in-chief of Amelia Island, but issues his proclamation as from "the Supreme Junta of the Floridas." This production is evidently issued to the people of the Island in a moment of extreme alarm and confusion; which state of things it refers to, but by no means explains. What was the nature of the plot which the Commander-in-Chief denounces is left in great obscurity; but a gentleman just arrived at Charleston from Amelia, represents the little independent force to be split into two parties, which were indeed at open war. Governor Hubbard headed the Americans and the majority of the seamen. Aury of course had the French faction. New councils were formed from day to day. By one arrangement the military were excluded from all share in the Government. By the next it was supposed their antagonists would be put down. Reinforcements were expected on both sides, and it was feared that bloodshed would inevitably follow. From such strange elements it is hard to imagine how any thing good can be extracted. If a Spanish officer of the least enterprise were within 100 miles of this scene of uproar, he might surely settle, at a small expense, the precedency of the rival Sovereigns.

DECEMBER 9, 1817.

We are informed by authority on which we think we can depend, that the Allied Sovereigns have come to a resolution to withdraw their troops from the French territory before the end of the month of March ensuing. The augmentation of the French forces, therefore, must not be considered as a means of hastening their removal, but as an expedient for supplying their place.

Some of the German journals mention the probability of an event, which would be of a peculiarly interesting and gratifying nature to the people of England under their actual circumstances. It may, however, be nothing more than the revival of a rumour which had been some months ago in circulation. We allude to the prospect of a matrimonial alliance between His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and an illustrious and accomplished relative of his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg.

It will be seen by a Philadelphia paper, that some British officers have been there arrested and thrown into prison, preparatory to their trial, on the charge of being about to prosecute their voyage from that port to join the Patriots of South America, for which service they had engaged to form a regiment of cavalry. They had originally sailed from Antwerp. They were betrayed by two of their own sergeants to the Spanish Consul, on whose requisition they were committed to prison by the Judge of the Circuit Court at Philadelphia. We apprehend there must be some circumstances in this case much stronger than any above enumerated, to warrant the Authorities of the United States in adopting towards them so harsh a measure, as their vessel was cleared out for Surinam, a place, undoubtedly, from which Englishmen are not excluded.

DECEMBER 11, 1817.

The Jamaica papers contradict the statements of the Curacoa Gazette, which describe the Patriot General Paez, to have been beaten by the Royalist Calzada. The story of this defeat is now alleged to rest upon a vague rumour transmitted from Caraccas. The facts of the case, as given in the present narrative, are, on the contrary, that Calzada, with his corps of 700 Creoles, had gone over to the Independents, and joined General Paez; and that, with their united force, they had defeated the Spaniards, Correa, and Gorrin. According to the article in the Jamaica Courant, a powerful and scarcely interrupted tide of success had favoured the patriots in all directions, and Morillo himself was in Caraccas preparing to carry off every thing valuable, and to proceed to the Westward, towards Porto. Of Mina, in Mexico, no particulars are known.

DECEMBER 15, 1817.

Thursday the ship Grace of London, Davey, Master, with 80 officers on board, bound to St. Thomas's on the South American Expedition, was seized in Cowes road-stead, by John Ward, Esq. Collector of Customs at that port, for having received on board many of the said officers in a clandestine manner, contrary to the passengers' Act; and also for having no papers on board to prove the ship's identity and character. The Grace is reported to be owned by a Mr. Fitzgerald, who some time since was examined before the Lord Mayor, for engaging to convey passengers out of the kingdom in a ship called the Caledonia, the circumstances of which must be in the remembrance of many of our readers. On the day preceding the seizure of the above vessel, Mr. Sutton, a volunteer officer for South America, was shot in a duel, at West Cowes, by Major Lockyer, a British officer, about to depart on the same enterprise.—Evening paper.

The following extract gives a further account of this transaction.—

"ISLE OF WIGHT, DEC. 13.

"FATAL DUEL.—On Wednesday last an inquest was taken at the Dolphin-inn, in West Cowes, before Thomas Sewell, Esq. Coroner of the Isle of Wight, on view of the body of a gentleman of the name of John Sutton who was killed in a duel, in Northwood-park that morning. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was one of the passengers about to proceed to St. Thomas's in the ship Grace, now lying in Cowes-roads; that on the preceding evening the deceased, a Major Lockyer, a Mr. Redesdale, and a Mr. Hand, and other passengers, were in company together at the Dolphin; Major Lockyer took offence at some expression made use of by the deceased, and in consequence challenged him. The parties met the next morning, Mr. Redesdale attending as second to Major Lockyer, and Mr. Hand as second to the deceased. Major Lockyer only fired at the appointed signal; the ball entered the deceased's body between the third and fourth ribs on the right side, passed through the ventricle of the heart, lodged in the integument on the left side, and occasioned, of course, instant death. The principal and seconds immediately fled. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Major Lockyer and Messrs. Redesdale and Hand, and the Coroner issued his warrant for their apprehension. Mr. Hand was apprehended (by Allen, the Newport constable) at Portsmouth, on Thursday the others are still at large."

THE COURIER
DEC. 18, 1817.

THE FORTUNATE YOUTH

So many contradictory accounts have been published relative to this person, that we have hitherto declined noticing them. It now, however, turns out, that he is an impostor. The Gentleman who was employed as solicitor to the youth, in a letter addressed to two Morning Papers, says—

"I feel it now a duty I owe to the public to declare, that circumstances have since occurred which induce me to think that I have been grossly deceived in my opinion of him, and that his pretensions to large property are without foundation.

"I am totally unable to assign any adequate motive for fabrication, with half the ramifications of which the public are not, and probably never will be acquainted; but I have no hesitation in declaring, that unless the imposition be the effect of a partial derangement of intellect, it exhibits an instance of early depravity of which there are few examples.

The following account of the youth is from a Morning Paper:—

"This young man's name is Abraham W. Cawson. His father is a farmer at Chippenham, near Newmarket. The early promise of shining talents induced his father to send him to school, under the tuition of the eminent Dr. Butler of Shrewsbury: and there his attainments and abilities gained him universal admiration. He was not 17 years of age when he paid his addresses to a young lady of fortune in that place, and from that time the strange artifice or imagination of this enormous fortune that had dropt to him, as it were from the clouds, had birth. He first opened the wonderful secret to his father, and the story he told was, that an aged gentleman had, at one of his journies from home to school, fallen in with him in a stage coach going to Birmingham, and that he had afterwards made him a deed of gift of his whole fortune! It did not, in the first disclosure, swell to the magnitude which it afterwards attained; but the first feeling that he manifested was to settle a part of his wealth on his parents and brothers. For this purpose he was introduced to Mr Weatherby, to whom he gave instructions to make a will; and, as his fortune was stated to be all personal, Mr. Weatherby saw no objection to the deed. His distribution of wealth, tho' uncommon, did not strike Mr. W. as improbable, so clear and consistent were the boy's statements in their different interviews, and so filial and brotherly were the bequests.

"From this time nothing could equal the romance of his history, the unblushing effrontery with which he maintained it, and the ingenious stratagems he devised to keep up the delusion. It would fill a volume to recount the history of the youth for the last two months; and we are possessed of so many curious anecdotes, that we shall entertain our readers with the relation of a few of them, since the affair has afforded a striking example of the courtesy which is shewn to appearance, and the eagerness with which a meteor is contemplated in the hemisphere of rank and fashion. That tradesmen of all descriptions should crowd round his doors for the advantage of his orders was natural; but that Bankers should contend for his account, Duchesses for the honour of his acquaintance, & others for his parliamentary support, prove how much all conditions of society are on the alert for gold and power.

"He prevailed on his father to enter his elder brother, who is 24 years of age, and had been brought up in the line of farming, as a fellow commoner of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

"He instructed one solicitor to enter into a negociation for the purchase of several estates, and surveys had actually been made.

"He applied to Government for a grant to take the name and bear the arms of Devereux, and the Herald's College had begun to take steps to exemplify the arms, and waited only for information as to which branch of the house of Devereux his benefactor belonged.

"He instructed another solicitor to insert an advertisement in the public papers, calling on the creditors, if any, of Don Gaspar de Quintilla, deceased, to bring in vouchers of their demands, in order that they might be forthwith liquidated. (Meaning to couple him with Don Jo carmo de Quintilla, a rich Portuguese diamond merchant.)

"He stated that it was his determination to have ten Boroughs, that he might have twenty Members in the House of Commons, to procure him an Earldom.

"He said that his half year's dividend, due on the 5th January next, was 92 000.. and that he had a million from several of the crowned heads of Europe, to the amount of millions.

"He was in the habits of suffering drafts on Bankers for thousands, many times for tens and hundreds of thousands, to drop from his pocket-book, as if by accident, that they might be seen; and he talked of loans to persons of the highest distinction, on whose estates he had mortgages.

"He said that the account in the Bristol Paper was inserted totally without his knowledge, and yet in his own conversation, he gave the same extravagant account of his possessions.

"When strongly pressed for an explanation as to the deed of gift by which the legacy tax had been evaded, he said that it was a secret which he was bound to conceal for a time, but it was in an iron chest, buried in the garden of his benefactor.

"Surmise was the conviction of his friends as to the certainty and extent of his wealth, that a consultation was held with two eminent Lawyers, to devise the means of making him a ward of Chancery; and as his wealth was all his own, and consequently there was no estate for the interference of the Lord Chancellor, it was settled that he should present 30,000l. to his father, and file a friendly bill upon which application might be made to the Court to constitute him a ward.

"These are but a few of the practices by which the delusion was carried on—and it was not all within these two days, that the eyes of Mr. Weatherby were fully opened to the deceit. All the references he obtained from the youth have proved totally false, and it appears that in the whole management of the affair, the lad had not a confederate.

Last night there was another gale of wind, which lasted the whole night, but not with such fury as the gale on the preceding night. Our post letters this morning do not inform us whether they have done much damage but we shall not have the accounts from the more distant ports before to-morrow. At Deal and Portsmouth, yesterday, no intelligence of any damage had been received before the post was sent off. But we regret to state, that letters received this morning, mention some fatal disasters by the previous gales, both on our Southern and Northern coasts. The Forth packet from Aberdeen to Leith, has been lost, and all on board perished. Several other vessels have also been wrecked.

There is no doubt of its being the Indian transport, from London to South America (not the Indian from India) which has been lost off the coast of France. Several bodies have been washed ashore, besides accoutrements, &c.

DECEMBER, 19.

We received this morning New York and other Papers to the 26th ult. from which we have made copious extracts. They bring, unfortunately, a confirmation of the accounts of the hurricane in the West Indies. All the vessels at Martinique were driven out to sea and it is feared have been lost. The Governor of St. Lucie, Major-General Seymour, died of his bruises after the hurricane. The barracks in Morne Fortune were blown down and 30 or 40 lives lost (the original account stated 200). The gale did not extend further North than Guadaloupe, nor further South than Grenada.

DECEMBER 29,

The accounts received in town this morning from Liverpool, state the sales of all descriptions of Cotton last week at 14,000 bags, at an advance on the preceding week's prices of ¼d. to ½d. per pound. The spinners are the purchasers, whose stocks being exhausted, are now compelled to come into the market; their manufactories are now in full employ; and a further considerable rise in the raw material is confidently expected.

Our readers recollect the circumstance of eleven British Officers being arrested at Philadelphia, on the assumption that they were about to embark from the United States, to enlist in the service of the South American Insurgents. They were arrested upon the authority of a warrant granted by the Hon. Bushrod Washington, and we have inserted in another part of our paper, an extract from the charge of that Judge to the Grand Jury at Philadelphia, stating the legal grounds of the proceeding. It appears, that as early as the year 1794, a law passed, forbidding not only any citizen of the United States, but also any alien within their jurisdiction, to aid or assist, in any manner whatsoever, any foreign Prince or State in committing hostilities on the subjects or property of another foreign Prince or State, with whom the United States were at peace. This general prohibition was extended by the Congress during its last Session, with a view to embrace the unprincipled designs of those who, from an affected sympathy for liberty, armed in the Insurghet cause, and under Insurgent commissions, practised the most unjustifiable violence and rapine. The provisions of the statute of 1794 were therefore extended "to any district, colony, or people," clearly pointing to the expeditions which had been fitted out in the ports of the United States to assist the Revolutionists in the South American Provinces.

Such are the laws, by which the United States have thought proper to enforce the disposition of the Government, as to a perfect neutrality between Spain and her Colonies. If it shall be proved, that the individuals in question were infringing those laws, the right of the American Government to restrain them from so doing cannot be disputed. From the tone of Judge Washington's charge, it would appear that the United States are determined to remain inflexibly neutral. We quote the concluding paragraphs of it, to shew that it is not in England alone, a vehement suspicion prevails with regard to the alleged motives of the South American Adventurers.

"I know that passible pretexts are not wanting to palliate these lawless acts, and even to render them popular with those who regard rather the avowed than the real motive of the perpetrators of them.

"The emancipation of an oppressed people is urged as an excuse for these military expeditions. But as it must be admitted that obedience to the laws of our country is the first duty of a good citizen, it follows that a wilful violation of these laws can never find an excuse in the motive which induced it, however we might approve the motive, were the law silent on the subject. I must, nevertheless, be permitted to suspect the sincerity of the motive which is professed in these cases. Search to the bottom and it will be found to originate in self-interest—in a cupidity for that wealth which is torn by power from the hands of the defenceless owners."

DECEMBER 30.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

By a vessel arrived at Deal, we have the pleasure of being able to acquaint the public of the safety of his Majesty's ship Antelope, and of all the ships of his Majesty's squadron on the Leeward Island station; but this pleasure is greatly impaired, by our having to confirm in all other respects the melancholy accounts of the ravages made by a dreadful hurricane on the 21st and 22d of November last.

The Island of St. Lucie has suffered most; in fact it is wholly desolated. All the barracks were prostrated, and Gen. Seymour, the Governor, his wife, & children, together with Major Burdett, his wife, child, and servant, were buried in the ruins, and all, except Mrs. Seymour and her children, perished: the Governor survived only a short time after he was taken out of the ruins. Upwards of 14 vessels are on shore. In the other Islands, the damage, though not so great, is considerable, but particularly as to the shipping. We have, however, not heard any names.

The Russian squadron at Spithead consists of the following ships:—Dresden 74, Rear-Admiral Moller, Captain Ternopsky; Nord Adler, 74, Commodore Hamilton; Neptunus, 74, Captain Moffat; Troachsway tufil, 74, Captain Forderem; Lubec, 74, Captain Stepanoff; Mercurius, 44, Captain Novilskoy; Patricker, 44, Captain Toloubieff; and Afroyele, 44, Captain Body.—Some of the ships requiring repairs, and being in want of a great quantity of water and other supplies, it is supposed they will be detained nearly a fortnight when they will sail for Cadiz, where the ships will be delivered over to the Spanish Government, and the crews are to return to Russia in transports. On Thursday Admiral Moller dined with a large party on board the Queen Charlotte (the flag-ship of Admiral Sir E. Thornborgh), in the harbour, where he was received under a salute, and on Friday morning the Admiral inspected the Dock-yard.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY, DEC. 18
MR. HONE'S TRIAL.

This being the day appointed for the trial of Mr. Hone, on a Criminal information filed

against him by the Attorney-General, the Court was crowded to excess, at an early hour. At half-past nine o'clock Mr. Justice Abbott took his seat on the bench, when the names on the Special Jury panel were called over, until 12 appeared, who were immediately sworn.

Mr. Shepherd opened the pleadings, and stated that this was an information filed by his Majesty's Attorney-General against William Hone, for printing and publishing a mischievous and profane libel upon the Church of England Catechism, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. The defendant had pleaded Not guilty.

The Attorney-General then stated the case to the Jury. From the opening of the information by his young Friend, they must understand the nature of the case which they were assembled to try It was an information filed by himself, as Attorney-General against the defendant, for printing and publishing an obnoxious libel, tending to draw into contempt the sacred Service of the Church of England. What he (the Attorney-General) had to say in the opening of the case would not occupy any considerable portion of time, because it seemed to him to be impossible for any man to read, or to hear read, the present publication, without feeling himself compelled to apply to it the terms charged in the information, namely, that it was a mischievous and profane libel. The libel was charged as an offence against the religion and established worship of the Church of England, as founded by law, and recognised by Act of Parliament. It had been said by all Judges in all times and particularly by one of the most learned Judges which this country ever produced—a Judge learned in law as well as in science—a Judge who was one of the best and most truly religious of men, he meant Sir M. Hale, who in one short sentence said, "that Christianity is parcel of the common law of England." The Service of the Church of England became a part at the statute law in the reign of Charles II. when the Book of Common Prayer was corrected in its present form, and was annexed to the Act of Parliament as a part of the Act itself, so as to become the enacting form of the Liturgy of the Church of England. Therefore, if to revile, or to bring into ridicule or contempt the Liturgy so established, was not an offence, Christianity would be no longer parcel of the common law of England, nor could the legislative security to which he alluded be considered as a part of the statute law; because, if this was not the offence, the law would not be equal to protect that which was a part and parcel of the law. There was a part of the Service of the Church which was called the Catechism, the object of which, as the Jury well knew, was of the utmost importance to the public at large, because it was particularly addressed to the younger part of the community, at that period of life; when youthful morals were usually formed, namely, the state between infancy and adolescence. That Catechism contained three most important parts of the service of the Church of England, namely,—1 The Lord's Prayer, which he believed, was adopted by every class of Christians, however they might vary in their respective doctrinal notions; 2. The Apostles, Creed, which was of equal authority; and 3, The Ten Commandments, which, every one knew, were of divine origin, and delivered though the medium of Moses, from the mouth of God himself, to the Jews. If these three prominent articles of the Church service were such as ought not to be touched by the hand of ridicule; if they were to be preserved sacred and inviolable, there could be little doubt that the publication in question was a libel. Whatever might be the motive of the person who penned this parody, if it had a tendency to ridicule and bring into contempt the service of the Church, he would be clearly guilty of a libel. It was unnecessary for him to argue this proposition, in order to satisfy the minds of the Jury, for the inference to be drawn from the work must be obvious to their understanding, by reference to its application. If they, as fathers, wished their sons and daughters to become Christians, if they wished those sons and daughters to hold in reverence those sacred subjects; he only desired them to read this parody, and tell him whether, if they were to suffer any of their children to read it, or if they were to suffer it to be put into the hands of the lower orders of the community (who, though they might have instruction to a certain extent, were not able to cope with a dangerous work of this sort) those children, or that class of the community, could have the same degree of reverential awe for these sacred works, which was due to such subjects. To him it appeared impossible;—nay, even upon better instructed minds, it was calculated to produce the most mischievous effects. Ridicule was the most powerful and dangerous of instruments, and he would appeal to them whether it would not require some degree of exertion to remove the irreverent tendency of this parody upon their own minds He desired only to appeal to their sober judgements to determine the object of this publication. It was unnecessary for him perhaps, now to read the libel in the terms set forth, because it would be read by the Officer of the Court. They must, however, be satisfied that though it might have been written for the purpose of a political squib, yet it was a parody in such terms, as were obviously calculated to bring the Church Service into ridicule and contempt. That it was a parody was beyond al doubt, because the defendant had used the very terms employed in the service, and it was only necessary to refer the Jury to the terms of the Church Catechism, and compare them with the libel, to satisfy them upon this point. (Here the Learned Attorney General illustrated his observation, by first reading parts of the Church Catechism, and then comparing them with the parody. The recital of some phrases in the latter occasioned a burst of laughter in the lower part of the Court)

Mr. Justice Abbott.—If there is any person of so light a disposition in Court that he cannot forbear considering this as a subjece of mirth, he ought at least not disturb thost who are more grave and sober men.

The Attorney-General resumed, and said, with increased warmth, that if this parody was so ridiculous as to excite mirth, he was not sorry for the ebullition which had called for the animadversion of the learned Judge, because it established the truth of his proposition and manifested the tendency of the libel. The effect produced upon the feelings of the persons in Court, evinced the necessity of guarding against the mischievous tendency of the libel under consideration; for if it were not ridiculous it could not produce sentiments of irreverence. If those persons who had manifested so much risibility were not enlightened by the truths of Christianity, he certainly could not find fault with the expression of their feelings; but if he were addressing himself to a Christian auditory, whatever might be the difference of their sentiments on doctrinal points, he should treat their disapprobation with as much disregard as he felt the motives from which it sprung. The learned Attorney General then proceeded to advert to other parts of the supposed libel. Having done so, he said he had now completed the task which it was his duty to perform. By the law of England, as it now stood, respecting libel, the Jury were to receive the law from the Learned Judge, whether libel or not libel. The same law, however, authorised the Jury to exercise their judgment as well upon the law as the fact. It was impossible, however, for twelve men who understood the nature of the law of England, as laid down by Sir Matthew Hale, to doubt that the publication which he had read was an obnoxious and profane libel, tending to bring into ridicule and contempt the Liturgy of the Established Church. The case being fully and fairly under their consideration, he had no doubt they would give a verdict conformable to the solemn sanction under which they were called upon to determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Griffin Swanson was then examined by Mr. Topping, and he stated, that he purchased a copy of the libel at Mr. Hone's shop, in Fleet-street, on the 17th February. He paid twopence for it, and received it, he believed, from a little girl, who stated, that she was Mr. Hone's daughter.

The libel was then put in and read as follows:—

THE LATE JOHN WILKES'S CATECHISM OF A MINISTERIAL MEMBER.

Taken from an Original Manuscript in Mr Wilkes's Handwriting, never before printed, and adapted to the present occasion—with permission.

London: Printed for one of the Candidates for the Office of Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty; and sold by Wm. Hone, 55, Fleet-street, and 67, Old Bailey, three doors from Ludgate-hill. 1817. Price Twopence.

A CATECHISM, THAT IS TO SAY, AN INSTRUCTION. TO BE LEARNED BY EVERY PERSON BEFORE HE BE BROUGHT TO BE CONFIRMED A ——OR—— BY THE————.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Lick Spittle.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. My Sureties to the Ministry, in my Political Change, wherein I was made a Member of the Majority, the Child of Corruption, and a Locust to devour the good Things of this Kingdom.

Q What did your Sureties then for you.?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name—First, that I should renounce the Reformists and all their works, the pomps and vanity of Popular Favour, and all the sinful lusts of Independence. Secondly that I should believe all the Articles of the Court Faith. And thirdly, that I should keep the Minister's sole Will and Commandments, and walk in the same, all the days of my life.

Q Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised to thee?

A. Yes, verily, and for my own sake, so I will; and I heartily thank our heaven-born Ministry, that they have called me to this state of elevation, through my own flattery, cringing, and bribery; and I shall pray to their successors to give me their assistance, that I may continue the same unto my life's end.

Q. Rehearse the Articles of thy Belief.

A. I believe in George, the Regent Almighty, Maker of New Streets and Knights of the Bath.

And in the present Ministay, his only choice, who were conceived of Toryism. brought forth of William Pitt, suffered loss of place under Charles James Fox, were execrated dead, and buried. In a few months they rose again from their minority; they re-ascended to the Treasury benches, and sit at the right hand of a little man in a large wig; from whence they laugh at the Petitions of the People, who pray for Reform, and that the sweat of their brow may procure them Bread.

I believe that King James the Second was a legitimate Sovereign, and that King William the Third was not; that the Pretender was of the right line, and that George the Third's Grandfather was not; that the dynasty of Bourbon is immortal; and that the glass in the eye of Lord James Murray, was not Betty Martin. I believe in the immaculate purity of the Committee of Finance, in the independance of the Committee of secrecy, and that the Pitt System is everlasting. Amen.

Q. What dost thou chiefly laern in these Articles of thy Belief?

A. First, I learn to forswear all concience, which was never meant to trouble me, nor the rest of the tribe of Courtiers. Secondly, to swear black is white, or white black, according to the good pleasure of the Ministers. Thirdly to put on the helmet of impudence, the only armour against the shafts of patriotism

Q. You said that your Sureties did promise for you, that you, should keep the Minister's Commandments: tell me how many there be?

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same to which the Minister for the time being always obliges all his creatures to swear, I the Minister am the Lord thy liege, who brought thee out of Want and Beggary, into the House of Commons.

I. Thou shalt have no other Patron but me.

II. Thou shalt not support any measure but mine, nor shalt thou frame clauses of any bill in its progress to the House above, or in the Committee beneath, or when the mace is under the table, except it be mine. Thou shalt not bow to Lord Cochrane, nor shake hands with him, nor any other of my real opponents for I thy Lord am a jealous Minister, and forbid familiarity of the Majority, with the friend of the People, unto the third and fourth cousins of them that divide against me; and give places, and thousands, to them that divide with me, and keep my commandments

III. Thou shalt not take the pension of thy Lord the Minister in vain: for I the Minister will force him to accept the Chilterns that taketh my pension in vain.

IV. Remember that thou attend the Minister's Levee-day; on other days thou shalt speak for him in the House, and fetch and carry, and do all that he commandeth thee to do; but the Levee-day is for the glorification of the Minister thy Lord: In it thou shalt do no work in the House, but shall wait upon him, thou, and thy daughter and thy wife, and the Members that are within his influence; for on other days the Minister is inaccessible, but delighteth in the Levee-day; wherefore the Minister appointed the Levee-day, and chatteth thereon familiarly, and is amused with it:

V. Honour the Regent and the helmets of the Life Guards, that thy stay may be long in the Place, which thy Lord the Minister giveth thee.

V. Thou shalt not call starving to death murder.

VII. Thou shalt not call Royal gallivanting adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not say that to rob the public is to steal.

IX. Thou shalt bear false witness against the people.

X. Thou shalt not covet the people applaus, thou shalt not covet the people's praise, nor their good name, nor their esteem, nor their reverence, nor any reward that is theirs.

Q What dost thou chiefly learn by these Commandments?

A. I learn two things—my duty towards the Minister, and my duty towards myself.

Q. What is thy duty towards the Minister?

A. My duty towards the Minister is, to trust him as much as I can; to fear him; to honour him with all my words, with all my bows, with all my scrapes, and all my cringes; to flatter him; to give him thanks; to give up my whole soul to him; to idolise his name and obey his word; and serve him blindly all the days of his political life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thyself?

A. My duty towards myself is to love nobody but myself and to do unto most men what I would not they should do unto me; to sacrifice to my own interest even my father and mother; to pay little reverence to the King, but to compensate that omission by my servility to all that are put in authority under him, to lick the dust under the feet of my superiors and to shake a rod of iron over the backs of my inferiors; to spare the People by neither word nor deed; to observe neither truth nor justice in my dealing with them; to bear them malice and hatred in my heart; and where their wives and properties are concerned, to keep my body neither in temperance, soberness, nor chastity, but to give my hands to picking and stealing, and my tongue to evil speaking and lying, and to slander their efforts to defend their liberties and recover their rights; never failing to envy their privileges, and to learn to get the Pensions of myself and my colleagues out of the People's labour, and to do my duty in that department of public plunder unto which it shall please the Minister to call me.

Q. My good Courtier, know thou, that thou art not able of thyself to preserve the Minister's favour, nor to walk in his Commandments, nor to serve him, without his special protection; which thou must at all times learn to obtain by diligent application. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst rehearse the Minister's Memorial.

ANSWER—Our Lord who art in the Treasury, whatsoever be thy name thy power be prolonged, thy will be done throughout the Empire as it is in each Session. Give us our usuas sops, & forgive us our occasional absences on divisions; as we promise not to forgive them that divide against thee. Turn us not out of our Places; but keep us in the House of Commons, the land of Pensions and Plenty; and deliver us from the People, Amen.

Q What desirest thou of the Minister in in this Memorial?

A. I desire the Minister, our Patron, who is the disposer of the Nation's overstrained Taxation, to give his protection unto me and to all Pensioners and Placemen, that we may vote for him, serve him and obey him, as far as we find it convenient; and I beseech the Minister that he will give us all things that be needful, both for our reputation and appearence in the House and out of it; that he will be favourable to us, and forgive us our negligences; that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers of life and limb, from the People, our natural enemies; and that he will help us in fleecing and grinding them; and this I trust he will do out of care for himself, and our support of him through our corruption and influence; and therefore I say Amen. So be it.

Q How many Tests hath the Minister ordained?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to elevation; (that is to say) Passive Obedience and Bribery.

Q. What meanest thou by this word Test

A. I mean an outward visible sign of an inward intellectual meanness, ordained by the Minister himself as a pledge to assure him there

Q. How many parts are there in this test.

A. Two—the outward visible sign, and the inward intellectual meanness

Q. What is the outward visible sign, or form of Passive Obedience?

A. Dangling at the Minister's heels, whereby the person is degraded beneath the baseness of a slave, in the character of a Pensioner, Placeman, Expectant Parasite, Toadeater, or Lord of the Bedchamber.

Q. What is the inward and intellectual meanness?

A. A death unto Freedom, a subjection unto perpetual thraldom: for being by nature born free, and the children of independence we are hereby made children of slavery.

Q. What is required of persons submitting to the test of passive Obedience?

A. Apostacy, whereby they forsake Liberty; and Faith, whereby they stedfastly believe the promises of the Minister, made to them upon submitting to that Test.

Q. Why was the test of Bribery ordained?

A. For the continual support of the Minister's influence, and the feeding of us, his needy creatures and sycophants.

Q What is the outward part or sign in the Test of Bribery?

A. Bank notes, which the Minister hath commanded to be offered by his dependants.

Q. Why then are beggars submitted to this Test, when by reason of their poverty they are not able to go through the necessary forms?

A. Because they promise them by their Sureties; which promise, when they come to lucrative offices, they themselves are bound to perform.

Q. What is the outward part, or thing signified?

A. The industry and wealth of the People, which are verily and indeed taken and had

Pensioners and Sinecurists, in their Corruption.

Q. What are the benefits whereof you are partakers thereby?

A. The weakening and impoverishing the People, through the loss of their Liberty and Property, while our wealth becomes enormous, and our pride intolerable.

Q. What is required of them who submit to the Test of Bribery and Corruption?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of any former honour and patriotism, steadfastly purposing henceforward to be faithful towards the Minister; to draw on and off like his glove; to crouch to him like a spaniel; to purvey for him like a jackall; as be as supple to him as Alderman Sir William Turtle; to have the most lively faith in the Funds, specially in the Sinking Fund; to believe the words of Lord Castlereagh alone; to have remembrance of nothing but what is in The Courier; to hate Matthew Wood, the present Lord Mayor, and his second Mayoralty, with all our heart, with all our mind, with all our soul, and with all our strength; to admire Sir John Silvester, the Recorder, and Mr. John Langley; and to be in charity with those only who have something to give."

Henry Hutchinson proved that he let the shop No 55, Fleetstreet, to Mr Hone, who continued his tenant until last Midsummer. He sold pamphlets and books.

Mr. Thomas White, clerk in the Treasury Chamber, produced the copy of the Common Prayer Book, kept under seal, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament.

Here the case on the part of the prosecution closed.

This being the whole of the part of the prosecution,

Mr. Hone rose, and addressed the Court to the following purport:—He called upon the jury, as earnestly and as solemnly as the Attorney General had done, to decide upon this case according to their oaths. If he felt any embarrassment on this occasion, and he left a great deal, it was because he was not in the habit of addressing an assembly like that: he had never, indeed, addressed any assembly whatever; and therefore, he hoped that they and the Court would shew their indulgence to him, standing there as he did, unassisted by counsel, to make his own defence. If he were really guilt of this libel, as the Attorney-General had called it, he should not have stood there this day. So far back as May, he was arrested under a warrant by the Lord Chief Justice of that Court, Lord Ellenborough, and brought suddenly to plead to informations filed against him. He did not plead, because he conceived the proceeding by information to be unconstitutional, and he thought so still. However ancient this mode of proceeding might be, he was satisfied that it was never intended to be exercised in the way that it had been of late years. By this process, every man in the kingdom, however innocent he might be, was entirely at the mercy of the Attorney-General, and of the Government. There was no security for honour, integrity, or virtue; no presentment of a jury, no previous inquiry; the victim was taken in a summary way by warrants, and brought to answer suddenly to informations of which he was wholly ignorant. Another objection which he had to plead on that occasion was, the enormous expense that must have been incurred. He had been given to understand, that making his defence in the usual way, by solicitor and counsel, would cost 1001., which would have been utter ruin to him. He applied to the Court for copies of the informations, but the Court did not grant him those copies. He was sorry for this, because, if they had been granted he should have known what he was specifically charged with. On Friday last, he applied for copies at the Crown-office, and upon paying the customary charges, he procured them. When he was placed on the floor of the Court of King's-Bench, the late Attorney General, Sir William Garrow, stated, that the informations charged him with blasphemous publication; it charged, that he, being an impious and wickedly disposed person, and intending to excite impiety and irreligion, did publish that which was stated in the information. And here he must beg leave to call to their attention the great prejudice which had been raised against him throughout the country by this circumstance, and the injury which he had sustained by misrepresentations coming from the highest authorities in the country. The late Attorney-General had charged him with a second information, and he then observed, that whether he were charged with one information, or 300 informations, he would not plead unless copies were given to him. The Attorney General in reply observed, that the number of informations depended on the number of publications. He did not, however, mean to charge Sir William Garrow with any intention to produce an unfavourable impression in the public mind against him. But he must say, and he would say it boldly, because he said it truly, that no man was ever treated with greater injustice than he was by Lord Ellenborough. Previous to his arrest, under a warrant issued by his lordship, he had not been out of the house all the week he had been engaged in writing, and no application had been made by any one to see him of which he did not hear. Two officers seized him near his own door upon the warrant of Lord Ellenborough, and refused to let him go home, without stating any reason why they made that refusal. He was taken to Sergeant's inn coffee house, and afterwards carried to a lock up house in Shire-lane, where he remained till half past five, anxiously expecting Mr. Gibbon, the tipstaff (who, he was told, was coming), in order that he might learn from him the charge, and send for friends to bail him. Gibbon did not come, and he remained ignorant of the charge. On the Monday following, at a moment when he was retiring for the purpose of nature he was put into a coach, and ordered to be taken to Westminster-hall to plead; but even then the officer could not tell him to what he was to plead. While in the coach, he found it almost impossible to keep himself from fainting; but he was told, that when he arrived at Westminster, sufficient time would be allowed him. He was, however, taken into Court, and whilst one of the informations was being read, a mist came before his eyes, he felt giddy, and applied for leave to sit. The answer of Lord Ellenborough was "No;" and it was pronounced with an intonation that might have been heard at the further end of the hall. This refusal, instead of making him sink on the floor, as he had before expected to do, had the effect that a glass of water on being thrown into his face would have had, and he felt perfectly relieved. At the same time, however, he could not help feeling contempt for the inhumanity of the Judge. He was then taken to the King's-Bench, and was afterwards found senseless in his room there, not having performed an office of nature for several days. That arose out of the inhumanity of Lord Ellenborough.

Here Mr. Justice Abbott interrupted the defendant, stating, that he had better apply himself to the charge against him. He was unwilling to interrupt any person who was making his defence; but where, as in this case, it became absolutely necessary, he could not refrain. It was duty of Lord Ellenborough to pursue the course of the Court, and it was customary for defendants to stand while the informations filed against them were being read.

The defendant proceeded.—He should be sorry to be out of order, but he believed instances had been known in which defendants were permitted to sit. He thought that such cases might be found in the state trials. But whether so or not, such was the feeling of Sir William Garrow, that he leaned over and whispered to him, "If you wish to retire for any purpose of nature, you can." He thanked him, and replied that the purpose had gone by. He stated this, because he should never forget the humanity which Sir William had shown on that occasion, and which formed a strong contrast to the behaviour of the Judge, whom he had mentioned. Having stated these facts, he would not take up their time in detailing what he endured for two months in the King's-Bench; suffice it to say, that he had suffered the utmost distress in a domestic way, and very considerable loss in a pecuniary way. He had gained nothing there but a severe lesson. He learned that, however honourable a man's intentions might be, they might be construed into guilt, and the whole nation might be raised against him, except, indeed, the few cool, dispassionate, and sober persons who would read such publications as the present calmly, and determine upon the motives of the writer. It was upon this intention that they (the jury) were to decide. The Attorney General, Sir Samuel Shepherd, had stated, that this publication was issued for a political squib. He quite agreed with the Attorney-General; he joined issue with him upon this interpretation of the work: it was published for a political squib, and if they found it a political squib, they would deliver a verdict of acquittal. If they found it an impious and blasphemous libel, they would consign him to that punishment from which he should ask no mercy. This was the question which they were to try, and they had nothing to try but that. They had nothing to do with the tendency which his work might have out of doors, or the effect which it might produce in that Court, or, at least, they had so little to do with it, as not to suffer it to weigh a feather in their minds in returning their verdict to the Court. They would remember, that he was not standing there as a defendant in an action brought by a private individual. In that case, they would not have to look at the intention of the party; they would have to assess the amount of the damages; but here they had every thing to do with the intention of the party, and if they did not find that this political catechism was published with an impious and profane intention, they would give him a verdict of acquittal. The Attorney-General had stated, that the very smile of a person was an evidence of the tendency of this publication. He denied that. The smile might arise from something wholly different from the feeling of the person who wrote that publicatson. But he would now proceed to call their attention to a very important branch of this question. In 1771, it was the intention of certain intelligent persons, Members of the House of Commons, to explain the powers of juries relating to libels. Mr. Dowdeswell moved to bring in a bill for that purpose; and Mr Burke, than whom he could not quote a man whose authority would be greater in that Court, delivered a most eloquent and impressive speech on that occasion. He said, "It was the ancient privilege of Englishmen that they should be tried by a jury of their equals; but that, by the proceeding by information, the whole virtue of juries was taken away. The spirit of the Star-chamber had transmigrated, and lived again in the Courts of Westminster-hall who borrowed from the Star-chamber what that Court had taken from the Roman law. A timid jury will give way to an awful judge, delivering oracularly the law, and charging them to beware of their oaths. They would do so they had done so; nay, a respectable member of their own house had told them, that on the authority of a judge, he found a man guilty in whom he could find no guilt. Mr. Dowdeswell's bill was brought in, but it did not pass into a law. Mr. Burke persevered in the same cause for a number of years, without success; but in 1790, the late Mr. Fox brought in a bill, which was now called the Libel Bill, and it was under the authority of that solemn Act of Parliament that they now sat to try this information. This bill had fixed the powers of juries in cases of libel, and made it imperative on them to determine on the whole matters charged in the information. Now he was charged—with what? With intending to excite impiety and irreligion, not with having excited it; so that, as the law stood before, if there had been but one copy printed, they would have been told to find him guilty, if it could be proved that the work was published by him; but now, if he had sold 100,000 copies, it was the intention with which they had to do. As to blasphemy and profaneness, he spurned the charg; and when he said he spurned it, he could assure them they should not hear him say one word to-day which he did not utter from his heart, and from the most perfect conviction. They were not to inquire whether he was a member of the Established Church, or a dissenter; it was enough that he professed himself to be a Christian: and would be bold to say, that he made that profession with a reverence for the doctrines of Christianity which could not be exceeded by any person in that Court. He had, however, been held up as a man unfit to live, as a blasphemer, a monster, a wretch; he had been called a wretch who had kept body and soul together by the sale of blasphemous publications. If any man knew any one act of his life to which profaneness and impiety might be applied, he would ask and urge that man to stand forward and contradict him at that moment. The was innocent of that charge; and it was the proudest day of his life to stand there, because he was not putting in a plea of not guilty against a charge of infamous and blasphemous libel; for if he were guilty of blasphemy, he would go to the stake and burn as a blasphemer, at the same time avowing the blasphemy. He said this, because he considered no thing was dearer to a man than sincerity. It had been the misfortune of his life to have his actions misinterpreted by the papers, by the lookers on—the mere every day observer; but there were a few individuals of the Established Church who knew every thing alleged against him to be a foul and base calumny. It was impossible for a man so humble in life as himself to wage war with opinions broached by a Secretary of State; but when he heard Lord Sidmouth, in the House of Lords, rising every night and calling his little publications blasphemous, he had felt disposed to interrupt him. But, friendless and unprotected as he was, he was obliged to submit, and hence his conduct had been held up to the amusement of the ill-thinking throughout the country. He did not desire, for he did not know how, to obtain popularity; he never went all lengths with any description of persons whatever. He was as independent in mind as any gentleman in that Court was independent in property; he had made to himself many enemies, because it is in human nature that the persons with whom we are intimate scarcely ever forgive one dereliction from what they consider duty. He always endeavoured to make up his mind as coolly as possible; sure he was, that if he ever did a man an injury in his life, it was from mistake, & not from intention. And he asked the jury, if they had ever seen any of his publications before, whether they had observed in them any thing that would induce them to think that he was desirous of exciting impiety or profaneness? No man in the country had a greater respect then himself for the constituted authorities; if he differed from some public men in opinion, it was not at all times that he differed; it was not because there was a common cry against a measure that he joined in it. He had told them it was the intention of which they were to judge; and he would sit down immediately, if the Attorney-General could lay his hand on any publication in which, in any one passage or sentence, he could point out any thing tending to degrade or vilify the Christain religion. He stated this, not in bravado, but in the sincerity of his heart. If he were a man of a blasphemous turn of mind, it was scarcely possible, amongst the numerous works which he had published, and the greatest part of them written by himself, that something of this kind should not have appeared; but whatever opinions the Attorney-General might form respecting his notions of religion he knew that he could not produce any blasphemous writings against him. He came now to another part of this subject. It was his fate, when he was taken to the King's-bench, although it might be an advantage to the country, to differ with the Master of the Crown office, as to the way in which the special juries were returned. After the juries in his case were struck.

Here Mr Justice Abbott again interrupted the defendant, observing, that he did not think this had any bearing on the question. He was sorry, he repeated, to interfere with his defence but he had better confine himself to the point at issue.

Mr. Hone said, it had, he thought, a bearing on the question, and his Lordship and the jury would see it in a short time. The juries to which he alluded were struck in what appeared to him a fair and an honourable way; but—

Mr Justice Abbott—I do not see the relevancy of what you are now stating. It is my duty to take care that the time of the Court should not be consumed improperly; any other motive I cannot have.

Mr. Hone said that no person could be more anxious than himself to save the time of his Lordship and of the jury. If the Attorney-General had asked him, he would have admitted the publication of the work in order to save time; but if he were prevented from going on with what he had begun to state, it would disarrange the whole of his defence. He begged forward his arguments in the best way he could, and he bowed for the indulgence of the Court. He would very briefly state what he saw of the mode of striking juries. The Master of the Crown-office took the book in his hand, and putting his pen between the leaves, selected the name that appeared against the pen. The Master struck 3 juries for him in this way; but when he (the defendant) was leaving the office, he could not help observing, that out of 144 persons, there were only two whose names he had never heard of before—he who had lived in London all his life, and had been actively engaged. One of them was Mr. Sharpe, and he only knew his name as a member of the House of Commons. When, therefore, he saw those names, he began to reflect to what the Master had struck the juries from a list of persons; and Mr. Pearson, his attorney, conceiving that it was not a list per book, he (the defendant) afterwards sent a solicitor to the Master of the Crown-office, when he knew Mr. Litchfield, the solicitor of the Treasury, would be present against those juries; and the result was that the Crown abandoned 18 special juries; Mr. Litchfield waived the three juries which had been struck in his case. The Crown consented to his discharge on his own recognizance. Three weeks ago these informations were revived, and notice given of 18 fresh juries, and of this trial. He attended at the Crown-office, and he was glad to find that a new book of good jurymen was coming down to the office. He was told by a book containing the names of 8,000 persons in London would be sent down. The book came down, and the Master chose the juries as before, but he did not take names against which his pen struck.

Mr. Justice Abbott.—I really cannot see how this bears upon the case. I shall not discharge my own duty if I suffer you to proceed. I am unwilling to interfere, and prevent defendant from stating any thing that bears upon his case, but I cannot see the least bearing in what you are now stating.

Mr. Hone could assure his Lordship that he would not say any thing disrespectful to the Court, but he thought the point most important, and he hoped he should be allowed to proceed.

A Juryman said, he also thought it might be material, on account of the notice which the public prints had taken of this subject. The defendant, therefore, should have an opportunity of stating the facts truly.

Mr. Justice Abbott regretted that the public prints should agitate these matters previous to trial. As one of the gentlemen of the jury, however, wished to hear some explanation, the defendant might proceed.

Mr. Hone resumed.—He had observed, that the Master did not take the name against which his pen struck, and assigned no reason for taking the name of Webb in the place of Moxon. While he was pricking the jury, the defendant said, he could not see the name he took. The Master then stated, that as there was so much cavil about it, he should nominate the jury as

he thought proper. He then opened the book, the Solicitor to the Treasury standing at the right hand, and Mr. Hall, assistant solicitor, standing on the left, and these two could see all the names. The Master went page after page selecting the jury, sometimes he gave four names in succession without turning over a leaf, at others he went over seven, eight, ten, or a dozen pages, regularly examining every page before he gave a name. In one instance he went over 26 pages in another 36 pages, without giving out a name. The defendant entered a protest against this mode of proceeding. He made an affidavit of the facts, and on a motion to the Court put it in. The Court decided (and to him it appeared the most extraordinary decision that ever was) that the Master was not bound to put the pen in his book. Nay, Lord Ellenborough, in the presence of Mr. Justice Abbott, said, that if the Master gave the defendant names in that way, it would be giving a jury by lot, & that he was bound to select such persons as he thought proper. The defendant could oppose nothing to that, except that it appeared to be an unfair mode. He did not think that it ever was in the contemplation of law that the Crown should select such persons as it chose. Under that impression he left the Court with what he conceived to be great injustice. The judges all said, that to nominate meant to select. Now he found that the Master of the Crown office was nominated to the Crown by the Court, that is to say, the Court nominated four or five persons to the Crown, who selected one of them to fill the office. Here, then, the Court nominated, and the Crown selected. So that nomination was not, in fact, selection. He now came to his trial, and it was perfectly immaterial to him of what opinion the jury were, and find as he was that they would return a true verdict. He had a very serious impression upon his mind of what his situation would be if a verdict went against him. In that case he firmly believed that he should never return to his family from that Court. The Attorney General was entitled to a reply; and though the learned gentleman had great courtesy, he could not expect him to waive that right. If he would, the defendant would engage to conclude in 20 minutes. He did not see any disposition of that kind, and he would therefore proceed. He should state nothing that was new because he knew nothing that was new. He had his books about him, and it was from them that he must draw his defence. They had been the solace of his life;

Mr. Pringle, a schoolmaster, who had been engaged with him as editors of a former magazine; the "crafty men" was Mr. Constable; and the work that "ruled the nation" was "The Edinburgh Review." The defendant then read a long extract from the parody, of which the following is a specimen:—

"Now, in these days, there lived also a man who was crafty in counsel, and cunning in all manner of working: and I beheld the man, and he was comely and well favoured, & he had a notable horn in his forehead where with he ruled the nations. And I saw the horn, that it had eyes, and a mouth speaking great things, and it magnified itself even to the Prince of the Host, and it cast down the truth to the ground, and it grew and prospered. And when this man saw the book, and beheld the things that were in the book, he was troubled in spirit, and much cast down. And he said unto himself, why stand I idle here, and why do I not bestir myself? Lo! this book shall become a devouring sword in the hand of mine adversary, and with it will he root up or loosen the horn that is in my forehead, & the hope of my gains shall perish from the face of the earth. And he hated the book, and the two beasts that had put words into the book, for he judged according to the reports of men; nevertheless, the man was crafty in counsel, & more cunning than his fellows. And he said unto the two beasts, come ye and put your trust under the shadow of my wings, and we will destroy the man whose name is as ebony, and his book"

He observed, that Mr. Blackwood was much respected by a great number of persons.

Mr. Justice Abbott said, he could not think his respect could be increased by such a publication. He must express his disapprobation of it, and at the same time observed, that the defendant by citing it was only defending one offence by another.

The Attorney General said, he had been thinking for the last few minutes where a person in his situation could interrupt a defendant. He now rose to make an objection in point of law. The defendant was stating certain facts of previous publications, and a question might arise as to the proof of them. The same objection applied to the legality of his statements. The defendant had no more right to state any previous libel by way of parody, than a person charged with obscenity had of bringing volumes on the table and exhibiting them in his defence. The defendant had no right to be stating, and so to be publishing

[illegible] that he did not entertain a respect [illegible] the defendant] From being a book[illegible] became a books lier; and what was [illegible]fortunate, he was too much attached to [illegible] to part with them. He had a wife and seven children, and had latterly employed himself in writing for their support. As to parodies, they were as old, at least, as the publication of printing; and he never heard of a prosecution for a parody, either a religious parody or any other. There were two kinds of parodies; one in which a man might convey ludicrous or critical ideas relative to some other subject; the other, where it was meant to ridicule the thing parodied. The latter was not the case here, and therefore he had not brought religion into contempt. It was remarkable that in October last a most singular parody was inserted in the Edinburgh Magazine, which was published by Mr. Blackwood. The parody was written with a great deal of ability, and it was impossible but that the authors must have heard of this prosecution. The parody was made on a certain chapter of Ezekiel, and was introduced by a preface, stating that it was a translation of a Chaldee manuscript preserved in great library at Paris. There was a key to the parody which furnished the names of the persons described in it. The key was not published, but he had obtained a copy of it. Mr. Blackwood is telling his own story; and the two cherubims were Mr. Cleghorn, a farmer, and

[illegible] own parodies had given pain to some minds, he was sorry for it. This sort of writing was familiar to him from his course of reading. The parody, called Wilkie's Catechism, was published by him on the 14th of February, and on the 22d he opt the sale of the other pamphlets. He should adduce evidence to show that this sort of writing had never been prosecuted. He then held in his hand a little publication drawn up by the late Dr. Lettsom, showing the effects of temperance and intemperance, by diverging lines, as a man gets from strong beer to water, and from water to liquor. He took this as a popular mode of conveying instruction with preservation of health, and had no intention to ridicule the thermometer on the plan of which it was framed. He (the defendant) knew there were some most excellent persons who occasionally made applications of the Scripture in a way which they would not do in the pulpit. In 1518 a parody of the first verse of the first psalm was written by a man whom every individual in this Court would esteem—a man to whom we were indebted for liberty of conscience, and finally for all the blessings of the Reformation itself—he meant Martin Luther. In the first volume of Jortin's Life of Erasmus, page 417, the following parody, to which he had alluded, appeared: "Blessed is the man that hath not walked in the way of the Sacramentarians, nor sat in the seat of the Zuinglians, or followed the counsel of the Zurichers." Would any man say that Martin Luther was a blasphemer? and he was a parodist as well as William Hone. But parodies had been published even in the pulpit. He had then in his hand a parody on the Lord's Prayer delivered in the pulpit by Dr. John Boyce, Dean of Canterbury, in 1613, and which was afterwards inserted in a folio volume of his works which he published. He stated, that he gained great applause by preaching on that occasion, which occurred on the 5th of November, 1600. The parody ran in these words: "Our Pope, which art in Rome, hellish be thy name, give us this day our cup in the Lord's supper," and so on.

Mr. Justice Abbott thought it better that the defendant should not read any more of this parody: it could only shock the ears of well-disposed and religious persons; and he must again repeat, that the law did not allow one offence to be vindicated by another. He wished the defendant would not read such things.

Mr. Home.—My Lord, your Lordship's observation is in the very spirit of what Pope Leo X. said to Martin Luther—"For God's sake don't say word about the indulgences," thus precluding him from mentioning the very thing in dispute.

The next book he should refer to was a volume of sermons by Bishop Latimer, in which there was one illustrated by a game of cards. He recollected to have seen an old book of sermons with a wooden cut, in which the clergyman was represented holding out a card in his hand from the pulpit. He had no doubt but that wooden cut was a portrait of the Bishop preaching the very sermon to which he was about to call the attention of the jury. Let it be recollected that the author of this sermon was the great Latimer, who suffered for the truth. Would any one venture to say that he meant to ridicule religion? Many of the sermons were preached before the King and the Privy Council: that to which he referred was the 6th and entitled, "The first of two sermons of the Card, preached at Cambridge, in Advent, 1526." The Rev. Bishop says, "And because I cannot declare Christ's rule unto you at one time as it ought to be done, I will apply myself according to your custom at this time of Christmas. I will, as I said, declare unto you Christ's rule, but that shall be in Christ's card, wherein you shall perceive Christ's rule. The game that we will play at shall be the triumph [this word triumph, said Mr. Hone, is what we now call trump, which is a corruption of the original term which, if it be well played at, be that deuceth shall win, and standers and lookers upon shall do the same; insomuch that there is no man that is willing to play at this triumph with these cards but they shall be all winners and no losers; let, therefore, every Christian man and woman play at these cards, that they may have and obtain the triumph. You must mark, also, that the triumph must apply to fetch home unto him all the other cards, whatsoever suit they be of. Now, then, take you this first card, which must appear and be showed unto you as followeth:—You have heard what was spoken to men of the old law—"Thou shalt not kill; whosoever shall kill, shall be in danger of judgement; and whosoever shall say unto his neighbour rakra (that is to say, brainless, or any other word of rebuking) shall be in danger of a council; and whosoever shall say unto his neighbour fooq, shall be in danger of Hell fire." This card was made and spoken by Christ himself. He would not take up the time of the Court by reading the whole of what the Reverend Prelate had said, but would confine himself to a passage where he described bad passions under the name of Turkes. "These evil-disposed affections and sensualities in us are always contrary to our salvation. What shall we do now or imagine to thrust down these Turks, and to subdue them? It is a great ignominy and shame for a Christian man to be bound and subject unto a Turk. Nay, it shall not be so, we will first cast a trump [here the word trump is used] in their way, and play with them at cards who shall have the better. Let us play, therefore, on this fashion with this card. Whensoever it shall happen these four passions and Turkes do rise in our stomachs against our brother or neighbour, either for unkind words, injuries, or wrongs which they have done unto us contrary unto our mind, straightways let us call unto our remembrance

[illegible] countenance, nor otherwise, by word or deed. Then take up this card with your heart, and lay them together; that done, you have won the game of the Turk, whereby you have defaced and overcome by true and lawful play." As he said before he was confident that the wooden cut he had seen in the old book of sermons represented the Bishop in the act of holding up the card referred to. He had introduced this extract from Bishop Latimer to show, that the most pious men frequently resorted to means of illustrating even sacred things in a way which others might consider very extraordinary. He was aware that many worthy men condemned parodies, but it was not his business to eulogise his or any other parody; it was sufficient to show, that the practice of composing them, had existed, and had been followed by the most venerable and respected characters this country ever produced. He should now turn to that celebrated collection, the Harleian Miscellany, in the second volume of which, 8vo edition, was an article entitled "The Plague at Westminster, or an order for the visitation of a sick Parliament, grievously troubled with a new disease, called the consumption of their members." The persons visited are, the Earl of Suffolk, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Rundson, the Earl of Middlesex, the Lord Barkley, the Lord Willoughby, the Lord Maynard, Sir John Maynard, Master Glyn, Recorder of London; with a form of prayer, and other rites and ceremonies, to be used for their recovery? strictly commanded to be used in all churches, chapels, and congregations, throughout his Majesty's three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Printed V. V. in the year 1647, quarto, containing 6 pages. Let all the long abused people of this kingdom speedily repair for the remedy of all their greenness to the high place at Westminster; and, soon as entered into the Lord's House let them reverently kneel down upon their bare knees, and say this new prayer and exhortation following: "O Almighty and everlasting Lords, we acknowledge and confess from the bottom of our hearts, that you have most justly plagued us these full seven years for our manifold sins and iniquities. For as much as we have not rebelled against you, but against the King, our most gracious Lord, to the abundant sorrow of our relenting hearts, to whose empty chair we now bow in all reverence, in token of our duty and obedience. For we now too well (O, Lords) understand that we have grievously sinned, which hath made your honours give us as a spoil unto robbers, viz. your committees, sequestrators, excisemen, and pursuivants," &c. The parties are then desired, if they find no redress, to turn to the House of Commons; after which, this direction follows:—"Here let all the people sing, Ps. 43. Judge and revenge, &c.; and then facing about to Henry VII's Chapel, let all the people rehearse the articles of their new reformed faith, and after say as follows:"—The passage thus directed to be said, and the whole article concludes thus:—"We beseech ye by all these, pray against the plaguy diseases your hypocrisy hath brought upon the two Houses of Parliament and the whole kingdom, by heresy, poverty, impeachments, banishments, and the like, amen. Then let the people sing the 41st Psalm, and so depart." He had already proved to the Court and jury that eminent and pious diviness had been in the habit of approving and writing parodies. He should now show them that species of composition had also been sanctioned by the approbation of eminent lawyers. In a collection of tracts, by the great Lord Somers, here is a parody commencing thus:—"Ecce!—The new Testament of our Lords and Saviours, the House of our Lords and Saviours, the House of Commons, and the Supreme Council and Windsor. Newly translated out of their own heavenish Greek ordinances, with their former proceedings; diligently compared and revised, and appointed to be read in all conventicles. Clap. I. The Genealogy of the Parliament from the year 1640 to this present 1648. The conception of their brain, by the influence of the Devil; and born of Hell and Damnation, when they were espoused to Virtue. 1. The book of the Generation of John Pim, the son of Judas, the son of Belzebub. 2. Pim begat a Parliament, a Parliament begat Shovel, Shovel begat Hazelrig, and Hazelrig begat Holis. 3. Holis begat Hoham, Hoham begat Martin, and Martin begat Corbet; and so on the article goes parodying the whole of the genealogy of Christ as given in the first chapter of Mathew. It is afterwards in the 13th verse stated, then King Charles being a just man, and not willing to have his people ruined, was minded to dissolve them 14. But while he thought on these things, behold an angel of darkness appeared to him, saying, King Charles, these men intend nothing but thine and the kingdom's good, therefore fear not to give them this power, for what they now undertake is of the Holy Ghost. 15. And they shall bring forth a son, and shalt call his name *Reformation*, he shall save the people from their sins. 16. Now all this was done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken long [illegible] prophesy.—*Cotswell Bais.*" Then follows the 2d chapter, which is also a fine parody [illegible] 2d chapter of Matthew. The 3d chapter [illegible] parodied by an application to Salt[illegible] Bell, two silenced preachers of those [illegible] In those days came [illegible] and Bell, the Independ[illegible] [illegible] of London, [illegible] Christ. He would read only a few passages:—"1. Then was King Charles permitted by God to be tempted by his Parliament with unreasonable propositions many days. 2d. And when Prynne [illegible] the Tempter came unto him, he said, If thou will still be King of Great Britain thou must set thy hand to these propositions. 9. From that time that there was a deadly war between the King and his Parliament, with an equal concernment on both sides. 10. And the same went through all the quarters of England, the people bringing unto him all such as were diseased with the evil, and he healed them. 11. And there followed him great multitudes of his people from Kent, from Staffordshire, and from beyond Tyne." Mr. Hone then quoted some verses from a work, entitled "Political Merriment; or, Truth told to some Tune." He next read from the Rev. Mark Noble's continuation of Granger's Biographical History of England, the following verses written respecting Dr. Burnet, the author of the Theory of the Earth:—

A dean and prebendary
Had once a new vagary;
And were at doleful suite, sir,
Who led the better life, sir,
And was the better man,
And was the better man.
The dean he said, that truly,
Since Bluff was so unruly,
He'd prove it to his face, sir,
That he had the most grace, sir;
And so the fight began, &c.
When Preb. replied like thunder,
And roars out, twas no wonder,
Since gods the dean had three, sir
And more by two than he, sir;
For he had got but one, &c.

Continued in the Additional Supplement.

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DAY, MAY 9, 1818.

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well with us,
e men that have
r day, &c."
was warm, and the
dy of instruments was,
ers, and I said, L ! now I will
So I took a companion, and
pleased me. And it came to pass,
by Lambeth, the Palace of the High
asked of one man that was with me,
this Prelate alive or dead; And he an-
and said, our friend *sleepeth*. So I came to
hall. * * * And I said unto mine eye, go to
now, and examine every part, &c. Then I beheld a
drawer, and he looked wistfully upon me, and his
countenance said, Sit down. So I sate down; and I
said Go now, fetch me savoury meats, such as my
soul loveth; and he straightway went to fetch them.
And I said unto him. Asked I not for beef? where-
fore then didst thou bring me parsley? Run now
quickly and bring me wine, that I may drink, and my
heart may cheer me: for as to what beef thou brought-
test me, I wot not what is become of it. Now the
wine was an abomination unto me; nevertheless I
drank, for I said, 'Lest peradventure, I should faint
by the way,'" &c. The next book to which he
should call their attention was one, the circulation of
which had been very great. It was composed of the
Papers published by the Association for preserving Li-
berty and Property against Republicans and Levellers,
which met at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand.
It was entitled the British Freeholder's Political Creed.

"Q. Who are you?

"A. I am a freeholder of Great Britain.

"Q. What privilege enjoyest thou by being a free-
holder of Great Britain?

"A. By being a freeholder of Great Britain, I am
a greater man, in my civil capacity, than the greatest
subject of an arbitrary prince, because I am governed
by *laws*; and my life, my liberty, and my property
cannot be taken from me but according to those laws;
I am a *free man*.

"Q. Who gave thee this liberty;

"A. No man gave it me; it is inherent and was pre-
lost to the greatest part of mankind,
ancestors,

[redacted]

T
W
Tha
Who
Twas not
Twas no hing
That as for father Ad
With Mrs. Eve, his madam,
And what the serpent spoke, sir,
Twas nothing but a joke, sir,
—And well invented flam, &c.
Thus, in this battle royal,
As none would take denial,
The dame for whom they strove, sir,
Could neither of them love, sir,
Since all had given offence, &c.
She therefore, slily waiting,
Left all three fools a praying;
And being in a fright, sir,
Religion took her flight, sir,
And ne'er was heard of since, &c.

The next work to which Mr. Hone called the attention of the jury was a small volume purporting to be translated from the French of Father La Chaise. It was a parody intended to satirize Lewis XIV. He was asked, Whose child are you? And answered, That he was begotten by Cardinal Richelieu on the body of Anne of Austria. He was then made to lament his breach of faith with the Hugonots. The whole was a gross libel on the King of France, but no ridicule of the Holy Scrip-

[redacted]

at their head, (like Colossus)
Israelites with their burdens, and built for *Pharaoh*
Treasure Cities, Pithom, and Raamses. But
nor was the triumph of the wicked. The *Israe-*
lites were delivered, and *Pharaoh* with his host of
excising task masters thrown into the Red Sea.

"Remember, this O *Pharaoh* of N—t—ik!—
you, who as Benjamin has raven'd like a wolf,
the morning hast devoured the prey, and at
night divided the spoil. *Gen.* xlix. 17.

"6. Though his excellency mount up to the
heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds.

"This is to say, however set forth in a preamble.

"7. Yet he shall perish for ever like his own
dung, they which have seen him shall say, where
is he?

"*Ainsi soit il!*

8. He shall fly away as a dream, and shall not
be found; yea, he shall be chased away as a vision
of the night. *Amen.*

9. The eye also which saw him, shall see him
no more; neither shall his place any more behold
him."

In the founding Hospital for wit, is a paper, entitled "Lessons of the Day, 1st and 2d Book of Preferment, &c." He should trouble the jury with a few extracts from it. The 1st lesson here beginneth the 1st chapter of Book preferment:—

"1. Now it came to pass in the 15th year of the reign of *George* the King, in the 2d month, on the 10th day of the month at even, that a deep sleep came upon me, the visions of the night possessed my spirits: I dreamed, and behold *Robert*, the minister, came in unto the King, and besought him, saying:—

"2. O King live for ever! Let thy throne be established from generation to generation! But behold now, the power which thou gavest unto thy servant is at an end, the *Cheppenham* election is lost, and the enemies of thy servant triumph over him.

"3. Wherefore, now, I pray thee, if I have found favour in thy sight, suffer thy servant to depart in peace, that my soul may bless thee.

"4. And when he had spoken these words, resigned unto the King his place of First Lord of the Treasury, his Chancellorship of the Exchequer and all other preferments.

And great fear came upon *Robert*, and his
him, and he fled from the assembly of
ple, and went up into the sanctuary, and
le."

SECOND LESSON.—Now these are the gene-
ions of those that sought preferment.

"2. Twenty years they sought preferment, and
found it not: yea, twenty years they wan-
ed in the wilderness.

"3. Twenty years they sought them places;
they found no resting place for the sole of their
foot.

"4. And lo! it came to pass in the days of George
the King, that they said amongst themselves: Go to,

land. Spencer and Shakspeare, Verulam and Sidney, Raleigh and Drake, adorned the Court, and made her reign immortal. And woe unto you Spaniards, woe unto you, you haughty usurpers of the American seas: for she came unto your armada as a whirlwind and as a tempest of thunder she overwhelmed you into the sea.

"Wisdom and strength were in her right hand, and in her left were glory and wealth.

"She spake, and it was war, she waved her hand, and the nations dwelt in peace.

"Her Ministers were just and her counsellors were sage; her captains were bold, and her maids of honour ate beefsteaks for their breakfast.

"And Elizabeth slept with her fathers, and was buried in the chapel of King Henry VII. and James of Scotland reigned as her stead.

"James I. And Jamie thought himself a bonny King, and a mickle wise mon; howbeit, he was a fool and a pedant.

"But the spirit of flattery went forth in the land and the great men and the bishops offered incense unto him; saying, O most sacred King! thou art wiser than the children of men; thou speakest by the spirit of God; there has been none equal to thee before thee; neither will any rise after thee like unto thee.

"Thus they abused him daily with lying and fulsome adulation; and the ear of James was tickled therewith, and he was puffed up and thought himself wise; whereupon he began to dispute with the doctors, and to decide controversies, and to write books, and the world was undeceived."

The work has lately been continued down to the present time, with an allusion to the French revolution in the following manner:—

And after those days a great and wonderful madness broke out about a people in France; so wonderful was it, that from being worshippers of kings they became in the twinkling of an eye king-killers and queen-murderers. And all that had the blood of royalty in their veins they did cruelly destroy. So great was the destruction through the land, that many thousand guillotines could not clear the prisons of their innocent victims; wherefore they drowned them in hundreds, and butchered them in thousands; and he who could invent the most speedy method to destroy the human race, was accounted worthy of all honour. And every good man, and every virtuous woman, were obliged to fly out of the land, or to hide themselves in rocks and caves from the fury of Robespierre, and

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with Mr. Reeves which he should
was called at his (the defendant's) shop, in consequence
of the statement respecting his publication of a pa-
dy on the Catechism. He then declared, that his Ma-
jesty's Ministers had nothing to do with the establish-
ment of the society at the Crown and Anchor. He,
therefore, took this opportunity of publicly repeat-
ing what Mr. Reeves had said; but he himself knew
something respecting the institution of that society
which he should take the opportunity of stating on
another occasion. The papers relative to the West-
minster election of 1784 are published in a quarto
volume. There are among them a great number of
scriptural parodies, from which he should select only
the following, entitled, "Fox."

"Again the sons of Judas assemble themselves to-
gether at the hotel in the market-place, to present
themselves before the Lord [Hood], and Envy came
also to present himself among them. And Truth said
unto Envy, from whence comest thou? And Envy
answered and said, from walking to and from in the
garden, and appearing upon the hustings. Then Truth
said unto Envy, hast thou considered my servant Fox,
that there is none like him upon the earth, a perfect
and an upright man, one that revereth me and esche-
weth evil? and still he holdeth his integrity, although
thou movedst against him to destroy him without
a cause. Then Envy said, skin for skin, yea, all that
a man hath will he give for a majority. But put forth
thy hand and touch him, and he will curse thee to thy
face. And Truth said unto Envy, behold, he is in
thy hand, but spare his election. So Envy went forth
from the presence of Truth, and raised up a majo
rity against Fox of 318 men. Then Insinuation said-
unto Fox, Dost thou still retain thy perseverance?
Curse the poll and decline. But Fox answered and
said, thou speakest as one of the foolish sisters speak-
eth: my cause is just, and I will persevere. And in
all these things, Fox sinned not." In the "Humo-
rous Magazine" there was a parody on the Te Deum,
and a paper in ridicule of the Coxheath Camp. He
must now refer to that well-known book. "The
Chronicle of the Kings of England, from the Nor-
mnn Conquest to the present time," written, as set
forth in the preface, by Nathan Ben Sadi. He should
beg leave to read some passages from it as examples
of parody.

Now it came to pass in the year one thousand six
ty and six, in the month of Sept. on the eighth day of
the month, that William of Normandy, surnamed the
Bastard, landed in England, and pitched his tent in
a field near the town of Hastings. Then Harold the
King, attended by all his nobles, came forth to meet
him with a numerous army, and gave him battle: and
it was fought from the rising of the sun even to the
going down of the same. But Harold was slain by
an arrow shot into his brains, and his army was rout-
ed with exceeding great slaughter."

"Elizabeth.—Now Elizabeth was twenty and five
years old when she began to reign, and she reigned
over England forty and four years, four months, and
seven days, and her mother's name was Anna Bullen.
And she chose unto herself wise and able Ministers,
and governed her kingdom with power and great glory.

"The sea also was subject unto her, and she reign-
ed on the ocean with a mighty hand.

"Her Admirals compassed the world about, and
brought her home treasures from the uttermost parts
of the earth.

"The glory of England she advanced to its height,
and all the Princes of the earth sought her love: her
love was fixed on the happiness of her people, and
would not be divided. The era of learning was also
in her reign, and the genius of wit shone bright in the

ried on in the vestry of St. Ann's Church,
is as follows:—"*Cross Gospel the First.*—But what
says my good Lord Bishop of London to this same
Westminster scrutiny—this daily combination of rites
sacred and *profane*—ceremonies *religious* and *political*
under his hallowed roof of St. Ann's Church, Soho?
Should his Lordship be unacquainted with this curious
process, let him know it is briefly this:—At 10 o'clock
the *High Bailiff* opens his inquisition for the *Perdi-
tion of Votes*, where he never fails to be honoured
with a crowded audience. At 11 o'clock the *High
Priest* mounts the rostrum in the church for the SAL-
VATION OF SOULS without a single body to attend him;
even his corpulent worship the clerk, after the first
introductory Amen, filing off to the vestry to lend a
hand towards reaping a quicker harvest! the alter-
nate vociferations from church to vestry, during the
different services, were found to cross each other some-
times in responses so apposite, that a gentleman who
writes short hand was induced to take down part of
the blunder-medley dialogue of one day, which he
here transcribes for general information, on a subject
of such singular importance, viz.:—

"High Bailiff.—[The high bailiff of that day, you
must know, said Mr. Hone, is represented as having
been a very ignorant stupid man.]—I cannot see that
this here fellow is a just vote.

"Curate.—I thy sight shall no man living be jus-
tified.

"Mr. Fox.—In despise the pitiful machinations of
my opponents.

"Curate.—And with thy favourable kindness shalt
thou defend us with a shield.

"Witness.—He swore, d—n him if he did'nt give
Fox a plumper.

"Clerk.—Good Lord, deliver us.

"Mr. Morgan.—I stand here as counsel for Sir
Cecil Wray.

"Curate.—A general pestilence visited the land,
and serpents and frogs defiled the holy temple.

"Mr. Phillips.—Mr. High Bailiff, the audacity of
that fellow opposite to me would almost justify my
chastising him in this sacred place, but I will con-
tent myself with rolling his heavy head in The
Thames.

"Curate.—Give peace in our time, O Lord!

"Sir Cecil Wray.—I rise only to say this much,
that is concerning myself; though as the matter of my-
self, I don't care, Mr. High Bailiff, much about it.

"Mr Fox.—*Hear! hear! hear!*

"Curate.—If thou shalt see the ass of him that hateth
thee lying under his burden, thou shalt surely help him.

"Sir Cevil Wray.—I trust,—I dare say,—at least I
hope I may venture to think—that my Right Honora-
ble friend,—I should say enemy,—fully comprehends
what I have to say in my own defence.

"Curate,—As for me, I am a worm, and no man; a
very scorn of men, and the outcast of the people! fear-
ful and trembling are come upon me, and a horrible
dread overwhelmeth me!!!

"High-Bailiff.—As that *fellow there* says he did not
vote for Fox, whom did he poll for?

"Curate.—Barrabbas! Now Barrabbas was a rob-
ber!"

He should now quote a parody of the Lord's Prayer,
which appeared in a public paper in the year 1807,
(the *Oracle*). It ran thus:—"Our step-father,
who art in Paris, cursed be thy name, thy kingdom be
far from us, thy will be done neither in Heaven nor in
earth. Here the Attorney General interfered, and the
defendant remarked, that the parody had appeared in a
Government paper, edited, he believed, by Mr. Ker-
r t.

[redacted]

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Mr. H
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and millions of copies had been circulated long before
before he came in to office. But in speaking of parodies
and the authors of parodies, he must not omit Mr.
Canning, who, if justice were done on this subject,
would now be standing in his place. Mr. Canning the
parodist is a Cabinet Minister, while he for following
his example had been dragged out of his shop, and his
family devoted to ruin. This was cruel persecution.
If the Attorney-General called this doing his duty, why
did he not do his duty against Mr. Canning? *The Anti
Jacobin*, in which Mr. Canning's parody appeared,
was a work in which all his Majesty's Ministers were
concerned. They all supported it by subscription. It
was sufficient to leave this parody to
its fate in print. engraving attached to it;
but, then who did the print ridicule? not a Ministe-
rial gentleman, but Mr. Fox, who was rep
the Levi than. Here there was great applause from
the crowd assembled at the extremity of the Court.

Mr. Justice Abbott expressed his displeasure at the
interruption of the Court, and stated, that if any per-
son should be pointed out as guilty of it, he would take
care that such person should not go in have an oppor-
tunity of disturbing the Court on that day.

Mr. Hone then showed the print engraved by Mr.
Gilwray, and read the following verses from *The Anti-
Jacobin*:—

"Praise him, each Jacobin, or fool, or knave
"And your cropped heads in token of worship wave!
"All creeping creatures, venom us and low,
"*Paine, Williams, Godwin, Holcroft*, praise Lepaux!
"——— and with ——— join'd,
"And every other beast after his kind.
"And thou, *Leviathan!* on ocean's brim
"Hugest of living things that sleep and swim;
"Thou, in whose nose, by Burke's gigantic h
"The hook was fix'd to drag thee to the
"With ———, ———, and ———
"And ——— wallowing in the
"Still as we sport, and puff
"In puffing and in sport

Here was a parody fo
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was not very agreeable in that Court. ...bott observed, that the mention of ...greeable to him, whether ministerial ...id not regard the verses which had ...rody: at the same time he did not

...tented, that the writer of the verses ...rent parts of Scripture, and instanced ...48th Psalm, verse 12. While he was ...nch he learned that Lord Grey had no... in his place in Parliament. His Lord... observed—"With respect to blasphe... he thought in common, with others, ...ctions should be restrained; but by ...urse of justice. But this disposition to ... had been used for certain purposes on ...s; and improper and profane as they ...e pretended by some to be made in sup... He would recommend the noble lord, ... who surround him, to consider well ...ding persons before a magistrate on char... ...re. He held then in his hand a publi... ...e *Anti Jacobin*, which contained a parody ...ion, and which he would take the op... ...ading to their lordship." His lordship ... the verses. Thus the jury would see ...pported in his opinion by Earl Grey, and ...n which he had read the extract was one ... be safely relied on. It was from the ...y published by Mr. Harding Evans, a ..., and in every respect, excellent repor... the authority of his reports was unques... this subject he would now only observe, ...hors of the *Anti-Jacobin* had never been ... He had not exhausted the subject, but ...d of exhausting the patience of the jury. ...wever, mention one thing which, in addi... he had already stated, proved that persons ...trictly religious character did not regard ...p of profane and sacred subjects with the ... horror which the Attorney-General ap... Mr. Rowland Hill had remarked in his ...the devil had some great beauties, and had ...the remark by appropriating profane tunes ...God save the King, and Rule Britannia, ...introduced: next came Lullaby. In the ...added to Dr. Watts's Hymns by Dr. Rip... was a hymn commencing—

...here is a land of pure delight,
...Where saints immortal dwell;"

...set to the tune of

...Drink to me only with thine eyes,
...And I will pledge with mine."

...w reverted to the first part of his defence, and ...ted, that he had no intention to ridicule the ...; he could not be guilty of the offence charg... ...indictment. Unless the jury found the in... ...roved, they must acquit him. When he ... those catechisms, he was free of evil inten... ...boy ... ; but the fact was, ...publi...ation was entirely political, and had no ...vi..." whatever. He had shown that the ...f parodies had been common for two centuries ...must contend, that the very existence of the ...s of parodies he had read, many of which had ...culated through the medium of the daily ...was a complete proof that parody was no libel. ...parodies never were prosecuted even at the time ...he judges maintained that they had the power of ...g what was a libel, and that the jury had noth... ...do but to find the fact of the publication proved. ...rdship had called the papers he had read libels, ... they might be in his estimation, but that did ...ake them so in law. Nothing was a libel unless ...o declared by 12 men in a jury-box. As another ...ce to show that there might be parodies without ...tention of ridiculing the original, he quoted Mr. ...'s parody on "Black-eyed Susan," in which ... Castlereagh is made to ask—

"Tell me, ye jovial sailors, tell me true,
"If my fat William sails among your crew."

...r. Justice Abbott observed, that he did not see how ...t the defendant was reading could be applicable to ...ase; but it was his duty to prevent private individuals or public characters from being unnecessarily ridiculed.

Mr. Hone said, his object was to show that the ridicule was totally independent of the verses parodied.

Mr. Justice Abbott was of opinion that the defendant had read enough for his purpose.

Mr. Hone.—Your Lordship and I understand each other. He should now show the jury some instances of parodies in print. Here Mr. Hone exhibited a great variety of prints, chiefly those of Mr. Gilwray, who, he said was pensioned by the Government. He then concluded by an appeal to the jury on his situation. He had been fixed upon as a defenceless man. He had, before he came into that court, passed a sleepless night, and had passed many agonizing nights for weeks past. After the prosecutions had been all relinquished, they were revived again against him, and he had been a second time torn from his family. He thanked God, however, that he felt conscious of his perfect innocence of the charge against him, which had been made the foundation of a persecution degrading and disgraceful to those by whom it was instituted.

The defendant then called the following witnesses.—

Mr. George Butter, of Castle-street, Borough, deposed that he had applied at the shop of the defendant to obtain a copy of the libel, and had been unable in consequence of the suppression of it by the defendant, who, by his refusal, had so offended the witness that a friendship of more than 20 years had been since interrupted.

W. M'Donald had been shopman to the defendant; he went into his service in April after the suppression by the defendant. Various sums from 2s. 6d. to 1l. had been offered to the witness for copies, and he had rejected the money by direction of his master.

Benjamin Grimston succeeded the last witness as the defendant's shopman. The sale had been stopped by his master when at its height. The publication began on the 17th, and ended on the 22d of February. Many booksellers subsequently applied, but in vain.

Mr. Hutchins proved that he had called upon the defendant three or four times at the latter end of Feb. to procure a copy of the libel, but it had been constantly withheld.

The Attorney General then replied a is a speech of considerable length, during which he was interrupted by such violent and other marks of disapprobation on the part of the spectators that Mr. Justice Abbott was obliged to declare his determination to order the court to cleared if decorum were not preserved.

Mr. Justice Abbott commenced his charge, by stating more particularly the form of the information. The offence charged, was the publication of a libel, with design and intent to promote impiety and irreligion: the chief part of the defence had been occupied in an attempt to show that no such design or intent existed; but if

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and whether the one o...
be a matter of no importance ...
and the other the Attorney-Ge...
his right of reply, even though ...
for the defendant. It had been ...
Master of the Crown-office ought no...
mination of special juries; that he was ...
power had been settled by an act of the ...
11. He was furnished by the sheriff wi...
list, and from that he selected, as he was bound, the ...
names of 48 persons fit to serve on special juries? each ...
side had a right to strike out 12, and the remaining 24 ...
jurors were returned for the trial of the question. In ...
ordinary cases the Sheriff, an officer also named by the ...
Crown, had the duty of returning juries, and the proceeding in the Crown-office was as nearly as possible ...
analogous. His Lordship made these observations in ...
consequence of what had fallen from one of the jury ...
regarding what had appeared in the public prints; what ...
the nature of those productions were, he did not know ...
but his Lordship was well assured, of this—that one of ...
the greatest evils known in the present day was, that ...
matters to be brought under the view of a jury were ...
previously made the subjects of discussion in the newspapers, so as to produce unfair impressions on the one ...
side or on the other, and to interfere with the impartial ...
discharge of a most important duty. At the same time ...
his Lordship was persuaded that none of the gentlemen ...
he now addressed had entered the box with any improper bias or preposition: if the defendant, as he stated ...
had been vilified and defamed, it was the duty of the ...
Jury not to allow what they heard out of Court to have ...
any the slightest influence upon them; the verdict was ...
to depend upon a conscientious conviction as to the ...
nature and tendency of the libel. The Attorney-general ...
had said, and truly, that the Christian religion was part ...
of the law of the land, and any offence against it was ...
therefore an offence against the law: the defendant maintained that the application of the libel was purely political, although a religious form had been adopted; but ...
admitting the fact, it did not follow that the tendency ...
of it was not to promote profaneness and irreligion. As ...
an authority against it, and his higher could not be stated, ...
his lordship should quote one of the very commandments parodied. "Thou shalt not take the name of ...
the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold ...
him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." Did not ...
this libel take the name of the Almighty in vain? Did ...
it not, allowing it to be political in some degree, apply ...
the sacred appellation of the Creator to light and trivial ...
matters? Was it not an application of the offices of ...
religion and public worship to matters comparatively ...
insignificant? His Lordship then proceeded to read ...
and comment upon the early part of the libel, observing when he arrived at the parody of Lord's Prayer, that ...
it was unnecessary further to shock the ears of the jury, ...
the publication would be handed to them, and they ...
might judge for themselves. It was contended that ...
this was not an offence, because parodies existed on ...
different parts of the sacred writings, and the service of ...
the church; that Luther, Dr. Boys, and other, had ...
written them: if they had, it was a matter of deep ...
regret; their zeal and warmth might have misled their ...
judgment, and induced them to utter or publish what, ...
calmer moments they would have repented and condemned. The employment of the style of scripture ...
narrative was in itself a high offence, but not of a complexion so serious as that with which the defendant was ...
charged: even the parody of the Psalms made by Milton, could not be approved more than that which the ...
defendant had read, and which, in truth, seemed to be ...
a parody of Milton. None of these instances could, ...
however, furnish the slightest excuse to the defendant. ...
Caricature prints had indeed no relation to the question ...
before the Court; but in as far as they tended to bring ...
religion and its duties into contempt or ridicule, so far ...
they were offences. The question here was not, what ...
had been done in former times, but what the defendant ...
had done in the present: it was no question whether ...
he were or were not in himself a religiously disposed ...
man; it was to be hoped that he was so; but it could ...
neither increase nor diminish the measure of his criminality. Although it was the business of the jury to ...
determine the question of libel or no libel, it was expected of the Judge that he should deliver his opinion ...
upon the nature of the publication: the verdict was, ...
however, to be the verdict of the jury according to their ...
consciences, and the opinion of the judge was to assist ...
and not to direct them. His Lordship was fully convinced that the production was highly scandalous and ...
irreligious, and therefore libellous; but if the jury were ...
of a different sentiment, their verdict would of course ...
be an acquital. It however, seemed to admit of no ...
doubt or difficulty, the design and effect were plain upon the face of the libel; and to young and unexperienced minds the consequences of a perusal might be ...
most injurious. What but a feeling of impiety, if not ...
of ridicule could exist on the mind of a child during ...
Divine service, if on the Saturday night or Sunday ...
morning this publication had fallen in its way? His ...
lordship then handed the publication to the jury, desiring them to read it attentively, and to make up their ...
minds upon its object and effect.

Mr. Hone requested that the jury should be furnish- ...
before they retired, with a copy of the information.

His lordship accordingly handed to the juty an official copy of the information, and a Prayer-book.

The jury then withdrew, and returned to the box in less than a quarter of an hour, Their names were called over and Mr. Law, in the usual manner, inquired whom they had appointed to speak for them as foreman?

It being signified that Mr. Bowring had been directed by his fellows so deliver the verdict, Mr. Law asked him whether the Jury found the defendant, Wm. Hone guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Bowring replied in a firm voice,—Not Guilty.

The loudest acclamations were instantly heard in all parts of the Court, long live the honest Jury, and an honest Jury for ever, were exclaimed by many voices: the waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and applauses continued for several minutes. When order had been somewhat restored, Mr. Justice Abbott interposed, and desired that those who felt inclined to rejoice at the decision, would reserve the expressions of their satisfaction for a fitter place and opportunity.